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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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VOL. IV NO. 133 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	For
	Sardinia.	7000		
6th June.	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
11th ,,	Caledonia	8000		
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th ,,	Arabia	8000		
2nd July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th ,,	Nagoya	7000		
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd ,,	Khiva	9000		
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
25th June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
29th ,,	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
6th June	Linga	Karachi direct
8th June	Aragon Apcar	East & South Africa.
9th ,,	Obra	Colombo and Calcutta

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9307		26th June
City of Paris	A & C	9000		5th July

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	680
London via Marseilles	650	1,083	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
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Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	24th May	[illegible] June
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	7th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departure
Indo Maru	5311	K Tashiro	30th May	8th June
Shinkoku Maru	5896	T. Kuchiki	4th June	13th June
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	30th June	12 July

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C LAMPS OIL B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

F. CORNAGLIA'S
THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES,
Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.
Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

WANTED

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS for a child 7 years old.—Apply Mrs. F. E. HUNT, Saugor, C. P. 1010

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED—A wholetime experienced TEACHER to teach children upto Matriculation in a Hindu Barrister's family, residing in the Central Provinces. Only ladies or retired Gentlemen need apply stating terms to Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4269

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR having good experience in midwifery for a private medical hall here. Terms liberal. Apply with testimonials to
BRINDA BAN,
Medical Practitioner.
4252 Ludhiana.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE having 5 years' teaching experience in High Schools, stating age and special subjects. At least 5 years' agreement necessary. Pay Rs. 80 with future prospects. Apply before 10th June with testimonials to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in the Government Dockyard, Bombay an ASSISTANT FOREMAN of the Foundry. Applications, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, should be addressed to the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Bombay. 4257

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY—WANTED—For the Municipal Committee, Lahore, a duly qualified lady for the post of Midwife on Rs. 100 per mensem with conveyance allowance Rs. 25 and free quarters. Apply early to—
DR. A. B. ARORA,
1011 Health Officer, Lahore.

WANTED.—FACTORY SITE at Salsette, 35 to 40 acres, close to a Railway station, and not more than 20 miles from the Fort Bombay. Facilities for good fresh water supply essential. Also small plot (2 or 3 acres) with Bungalow. Write with full particulars to Javeri and Co., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 4230

WANTED.—Applicants for appointments as HOSPITAL STORE-KEEPERS on field service with Field Ambulances, General Hospitals, Hospital Ships, etc. Candidates should have a good knowledge of English. For further particulars apply to:—The D.A.D.M.S. (Mobn.), 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, Poona. 4235

WANTED a retired Assistant Engineer or Supervisor having good experience of buildings, roads and irrigation projects, for the post of State Engineer. Pay for an energetic good hand upto Rs. 100 per mensem plus Rs. 25 for horse allowance. Apply sharp to
RAO BAHADUR HARNAM DAS,
Chief Member of Council,
4218 Karauli.

WANTED—For the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar, a matriculated trained (J. A. V.) Head Mistress on a salary of Rs. 100-5-125 with a competent knowledge of Urdu and Panjabee and qualified by age and experience.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned.

P. MARSDEN, I.C.S.,
Secretary, Municipal Committee,
1012 Amritsar.

APPLICATIONS are invited—(1) For two posts of Assistant Superintendent in Female Normal Schools in Amraoti and Jubbulpore. Salary Rs. 150-10-200. Residential.

(2) For the post of First Assistant in the Girls' High School, Amraoti. Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Residential.

(3) For the post of Assistant in the Girls' High School, Amraoti. Salary Rs. 60—80.

Candidates should apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur, stating their age, qualifications and teaching experience.

C. E. W. JONES,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
1008 Central Provinces.

WANTED

WANTED—An Experienced CANVASSER of Japan goods. Liberal terms. Apply to Box No. 887. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4262

WANTED—A TEACHER for Accountancy and Book-Keeping. One hour daily. Good salary. Apply to Box No. 892, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4270

WANTED in Rajputana a TEACHER to prepare two boys for IV standard. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4268

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle" 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

FOR SALE—HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE with side-car 7-9 H. P. complete with accessories. Used for (1) one month only. Owner buying a car, Rs. 1,700 no offers. Apply GROUND FLOOR GORDON HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1097

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One Brand new Union Make Squirrel Caged A. C. Electric Motor 8 B.H.P. 1440 R.P.M. 400 volts 3 phase. Delivery packed F.O.R. Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 900 or best offer. Apply to Box No. 886 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4251

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY—S. 13 Gents Stout Tan Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10. Specially suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 7/12 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE—153 pairs R288, Ladies Black Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, screwed. Sizes 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/8 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-11 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Kheterali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

TO BE LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 281 of 1904.

FIJABAI, widow of Moolji Noormahomed ..... Plaintiff.
v.
ANUNDA SEWA & Co. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1916, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Nishanpada Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2937 (2) 3313 and Street No. 230-2-145 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Nishanpada Road aforesaid on the West by the Tandal Street on the North by the property of Khoja Rahimtulla Valjee and on the South by the property of Kazi Fatemahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co. Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed at Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings within the Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1916.
H. H. WADIA,
4217 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has reason to believe that somebody is FALSELY IMPERSONATING the Private Secretary of the Chief of Dasada and imposing on the public of Bombay. The undersigned trusts that the public of Bombay would be WARNED and that the IMPOSTORE, if found, HANDED to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

ISSA ISSAK MANDOO,
Private Secretary to the Chief of Dasada,
4227 Kathiawar.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.,

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

120 bags barley slightly damaged by fire and water, Ganjdunwara to Carnac Bridge Inv. 8 of 1st August, 1916.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BAGS WHEAT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 523 of 1916.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy. ... Plaintiffs.
1. Khusiram, Beharilal ..... Defendants.
2. Bhagwandass. Purshram ... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Judges order made by the High Court in the above suit on the 30th May 1916 and under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy. Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1916, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy's Goods Station Carnac Bridge.

300 bags wheat booked from Lyallpur to Carnac Bridge under Invoices No. 9 R. R. 9004 12th March, 1916.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF Aniline Dyes manufactured by Messrs Farben Fabrikan Bayer and Co., Ltd., Berlin Aniline Coy., Ltd., the Badesche Coy., Meister Lucius and Bruning, Leopold Cassella and Co., and others.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned the under mentioned goods:—

Indigo in lumps and grains 40 and 60 per cent of B.A.S.F.: B.A.: M.L.B.: Hydron Blue 40 per cent. Paste: Kryogine blue: Indogin blue dry paste: Sulphur blue: Kategin violet: Thiogin violet: Kanthosine orange: Paragal orange: Indentherene red paste 20 per cent. Oxymine red: zambeshi red: Algole rose: Helindon rose: Indentherene scarlet paste: Algole yellow paste: Sulphur khaki.

The above goods are in original packing.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE, and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th June, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort first floor opposite the Oak Lane, (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction) the very valuable brand new substantial and neat polished high class teakwood household and office furniture, such as dining tables, dinner waggons, dirty clothes baskets, tiled topped teapoys, square fancy teapoys, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, glass door single almirahs, panel door cupboards, reclining sofas, easy, low and Curzon chairs, fancy cabinets, hatstands, towel horses, arm and armless chairs, writing tables, corner-cabinets, glass screens, round top teapoys, glass door book cases, baba easy chairs, marble tables, dressing tables, etc., etc., the surplus property of a cabinet maker formerly in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Ltd.

The above furniture is on view.

P.S.—This sale affords a nice opportunity for those having a dislike for second hand things.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-45 p.m.

Another Constellation of Bandman Variety Stars!

The strongest variety Bill ever seen in Bombay.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
GYPSY WOOLF and GIRLS
In a Gorgeous Dancing Spectacle.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
WALLINGFORD TATE
A Versatile Humourist
With a Piano.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
LEON ROGEE
Entertainer and Mimic in imitations of Musical instruments.

"ON THE BRINK" Pathe Frere's Latest Dramatic Masterpiece. A splendid story of the Paris stage in 3 parts.
Starring the famous Cinema Star MDLSLLE. ROBINNE with a cast of leading lights of the French stage.

For the first time in Bombay.
MISS TESKA HODSON
Soubrette and Dancer.

THE WAR GRAND NATIONAL 1916.
Run at Gatwick. Winner "Vermouth"

For the first time in Bombay
LEO RENE
Light Comedian.

ALWAYS A GOOD ENTERTAINMENT! 2 SHOWS IN ONE! ALWAYS SOMETHING BIG AND NEW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
ANOTHER FINE PROGRAMME:
A Romance of War and Love in 3 parts:
"NOBLE DEEDS."
"My daughter shall only marry her equal in rank and wealth," said the Baron. But after Andre won fame at the front and the Cross of the Legion of Honour he changed his tune and blessed the match.

"THE HIGH FLIERS,"
A fable based on the moral "The higher you fly the harder you fall." It is most amusing and the funny wording between incidents will cause audiences to laugh unrestrainedly.

"LOVE AND SAVAGE."
A lady is very anxious to do missionary work amongst the Africans, but her suitor does not like the idea. He induces his friend to pose as a native and introduces him to her. The "African" frightens her in a manner which makes the lady give up the idea of going among such people.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE:
WOMEN RAILWAY WORKERS IN LONDON.
UNION-JACK CLUB IN LONDON.
THE KING AT ALDERSHOT.
NEW FRENCH AEROPLANE THAT BEATS THE "FOKKER"
BAYONET FIGHTING COMPETITION BY H.A.C.
RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MARSEILLES.
THE WORK OF THE BLUE CROSS IN SALONICA.
THE DISTURBANCE IN IRELAND.
Lord Wimborne—Mr. Birrell—Sackville Street, Dublin.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE DATE:
SUNDAY, JUNE 11th.
The greatest of all Films:
"THE GARDEN OF LIES"

STANDING ROOM ONLY.
DID WE NOT TELL YOU TO COME EARLY?
There is still time for you to see that Wonderfull Universal Masterpiece
UNDINE
Adapted from the famous French Classic of the Sea, by PIERRE DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE.
Featuring Miss. IDA SCHNALL, the champion WOMAN athlete of the World.
REALLY AN EXTRAORDINARY FILM PICTURE,
A TRULY GORGEOUS & WONDERFUL PRODUCTION.
Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8, As. 12, 8, 6 and 3.
Please Book Your Seats Early at
NEW ALEXANDRA,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.
2 Serials together 8 parts.
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
AND
BROKEN COIN.
24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000
TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1731.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in Canada.
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs. as. p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	7 9 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	7 9 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	7 9 2	per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	6 9 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Blk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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G. M. JAYAKAR
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night
Pastel Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without further moment's delay:

Low Premiums. Absolute Security. Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 2nd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" " Sales of East Indian		400
" " Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		8.43—4
Egyptian F. G. F.		11.53 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) 10-30 a.m.	July	12.54—15
	Oct.	12.66—17
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	July	12.44—14
	Oct.	12.51—14

Liverpool, June 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		400
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		8,000
Mid. Americans unchgd.		8.43
Egyptian F. G. F.		11.59+6

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3rd.

Total Imports	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
June	8.15	
June-July	8.10	
July-Aug.	8.06	—1
Aug.-Sept.	7.99	
Sept.-Oct.	7.88	unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.	7.80	
Nov.-Dec.	7.75	
Dec.-Jan.	7.72	
Jan.-Feb.	7.69	
Feb.-Mar.	7.68	+1
Mar.-Apl.	7.67	
Apl.-May	7.66	
May-June]	7.65	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
June	8.16	3
June-July	8.11	3
July-Aug.	8.07	3
Aug.-Sept.	8.00	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.88	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.79	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.74	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.71	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.68	4
Feb.-March	7.67	4
March-April	7.66	4
April-May	7.65	4
May-June	7.64	3

Liverpool, June 3rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
June	8.14—2	
June-July	8.09—2	
July-Aug.	8.05—2	
Aug.-Sept.	7.97—3	
Sept.-Oct.	7.87—1	
Oct.-Nov.	7.79	
Nov.-Dec.	7.74	
Dec.-Jan.	7.71	unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	7.68	
Feb.-March	7.67	
March-April	7.66	
April-May	7.65	
May-June	7.64	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.54+18
November	11.24+12
January	11.10+12

Liverpool, June 3rd. To-day's price.

Months.	
July	11.50— 4
November	11.20— 4
January	11.06— 4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

M. G. Bengal	Good	6.15
" "	Fully Good	6.30
" "	Fine	6.45
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	6.50
" "	Fine	6.80
" Broach	Good	8.00
" "	Fully Good	8.15
" "	Fine	8.30
" Scinde	Good	6.10
" "	Fully Good	6.25
" "	Fine	6.40

Liverpool, June 3rd

M. G. Bengal	Good	6.15
" "	Fully Good	6.30
" "	Fine	6.45
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	6.50
" "	Fine	6.30
" Broach	Good	8.00
" "	Fully Good	8.15
" "	Fine	8.30
" Scinde	Good	6.10
" "	Fully Good	6.25
" "	Fine	6.40

unchgd.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 3rd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11.756.000
American Visible Supply	2,953,000
Total Sales	46,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export	4,000
East Indian Stock	47,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	100
" " Imports	5,000
" " Speculation	400
American Afloat	140,000
East Indian Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	172,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York July	12.57— 1
Futures at New York October	12.69unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	12.65—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.63unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	12.47+ 2
Futures at New Orleans October	12.50— 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4. 75¾ unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	64¾—3/8

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	114,000
" Exports to Great Britain	65,000
" " to France and Continent	45,000
" " to Japan	35,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,073,000
" " at Interior Port	603,000

New York, June 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	22,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York July	12.61+ 4
Futures at New York October	12.75+ 6
Spot Cotton at New York	12.70+ 5
Futures at New Orleans	Holiday
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) unchgd.	9¾
Demand Bills unchgd.	4.75¾
Silver Commercial Bars	64¾—3/8

New Orleans Market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 2nd.

Bales.

Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	78,000
" Imports	56,000
" Stock	677,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Tone of Cloths Quiet with a small demand.
Tone of Yarns Steady and irregular.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	31—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to American & China Selling-Quiet.	Indian,
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4
Consols 2½ o/o	57¼—½
Rupee Paper 3½ o/o	53¾+1/8
Indian Stock 3½o/o Sterling Loan	80½
Government Securities 3 o/o	69½ unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.19	Unchgd.
	London, June 3rd.
Bar Silver Spot	31 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£48,000

WAR LOANS.

London, June 2nd.

3½ o/o 1925—1928	89—½
4½ o/o 1925—1945	£95¼+⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F Quoted May-June sellers.	63/9—3d.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs, June sellers	57/6—6d.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers unchgd.	65
Victorian April Sellers unchgd.	67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley June sellers	51/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	63—1d
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, London sellers	73/6—6d.
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers unchgd.	64/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Nominal Unchgd.	71

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£143—3
Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£121unchgd.
Copper Braziers unchanged	£167 "
Yellow Metal	163—3
Hard Spelter	65—10
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20 112 sheets per box weighing 9olbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9 unchgd.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. iper cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Big Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-11-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Buyers	2/8¼+1/16
plantation First Latex Crepe June Sellers	2/7¼—¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, June 3.

The markets were closed owing to King's Birthday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd June 1916:—

Cotton	7,612 Bales.
Wheat	8,388 cwts.
Linseed	10,711 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,216 "
Gingellyseed	158 "
Poppyseed	99 "
Groundnuts	7,518 "
Castorseed	2,051 "
Rice	2,892 "
Myrabollams	1,540 "
Cottonseed	1,697 "
Gram	122 "
Mowraseed	91 "
Jeowar	2,365 "
Barley	4,387 "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The market for jute mill shares was again dull and uninteresting with business reported on a diminutive scale. There was a little more doing both in coal, tea and also in miscellaneous securities but prices showed no improvement nor did business extend retail dimensions. The market will be closed to-morrow. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 16/4, 16/8, 16/12; Equitable (ord) 40, 40/4, Ghusick 15. 15/4; Royal 1/8, 1/10, Sendra 14.

Jute:—Clive (ord) 118, 119; Empire 34/12. 34/8, Fort Gloster (ord) 400; Fort William (ord) 125, 126; Howrah "a" (prefs) 106 In Kamarhatty (ord) 338. 359; Kinnison (ord) 395; Northbrook (ord) 30/4, 30/8; Reliance (ord) 199; Standard (ord) 295, 300; Soorah (ord) 135, 136.

Tea:—Dejoo Valley 10/4, 10/8; Hattikhira 28, 28/4; Pahargoomiah 270 sl; Seajuli 29, 29/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1677/8. Bengal Paper (ord) 45. 47; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (prefs) 103, Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 12; Dunbar Cotton debentures 91. 91/8; Fort Gloster Jute Debentures 105/8; Naihati Jute Debentures 105/8; Titaghur Paper (ord) 95, 96; Titaghur Paper (prefs) 85, 86.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 80/4 to 80/6 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/8 to 80/10.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Under the presidentship of Sheth Damodardas Rathi of Beawar, in the unavoidable absence of the permanent President, Sheth Hurnandrai Ramnarayen, the proposed meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce along with the members of the Silver Merchants' Association, was held for offering prayers to God on the birthday of H. M. the King-Emperor, for long life and unparalleled success of the British and Allied Forces in the present war. The Joint Hony. Secretaries made speeches to explain the various details of benevolence and benignity of the British Government. The editor of the Marwari paper who attended the meeting, and the leading members of the Silver Merchants' Association and others made short speeches to explain the good fruits and happy commercial development as well as promotions of all sorts of industrial pursuits. A short prayer was then offered to God in Sanskrit composed by Mr. S. S. Mehta for a long long life of H. M. the King-Emperor and signal victory and eternally increasing the prosperity of the British Government.

Under the auspicies of Rana Shri Suratsinhji Jhala, Vahiwatdar, Halwad, a meeting of the leading Brahmins of Halwad was convened to place the Sanskrit Vidyalaya on a firmer basis. The Brahmins resolved to contribute by various impositions among themselves about Rs. 300 yearly, and the Vahiwatdar was pleased to present a sum of Rs. 102 in the memory of the late Kumarshri Vikramajitsinhji. It was decided to name the Vidyalaya "The Maharaja Ghanshyamsinhji Sanskrit Pathshala."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The monsoon has given general rain on the coast south of Bombay, but has been less active generally in the interior. The depression in the Bay has remained sensibly unchanged and produced comparatively little rainfall. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Kashmir, Central India, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan, and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point and Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Mandalay and Toungoo one; Shillong one and a half; Balasore one; Ludhiana a half; Neemuch three-quarters; Bombay and Cochin one, Ratnagiri, Karwar two; Marmagao one and a half; Mercara and Raichur one.

Temperature is high in Baluchistan, but nearly normal or below it elsewhere except in Upper Burma.

Forecast:—An extension of rain in the Punjab and a decrease in Konkan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd June 916, was 29.813 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 2nd June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.683 Ins
Temperature of Air	80.8 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	76.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.860 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.8 "
Minimum	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, SE, ESE, SSE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	177 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.09 inches
Total fall during month	1.28 "
Do. do. year	1.39 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd	0.62

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	3	m 0 14	25 4	3	m 6 7	16 2
		1 12a	27 11		7 13a	19 7
Sun.	4	m 0 49	25 2	4	m 6 40	16 0
		1 52a	27 7		7 47a	19 8
Mon.	5	m 1 25	24 11	5	m 7 13	17 0
		2 18a	27 3		8 28a	19 2
Tues.	6	m 2 3	24 8	6	m 7 47	17 7
		2 45a	26 10		9 22a	19 10
Wed.	7	m 2 46	24 4	7	m 8 24	18 3
		3 20a	26 5		9 46	19 6
Thur.	8	m 3 38	24 1	8	m 9 8	19 1
		3 59a	26 0		10 41a	19 6
Fri.	9	m 4 40	24 0	9	m 10 6	19 10
		4 45a	25 9		11 39a	19

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 3 (Saturday)	" 6h 1m.	" 7h. 13m.
" 4 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 13m.
" 5 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 6 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 7 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 8 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 15m.
" 9 (Friday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; In Apogee, 4th, 3.0h. a.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 5h. 29.0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 16th, 3 h. 11-7 a.m.; In Perigee, 16th, 8-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 22nd, 6h. 46-3m. p.m.

PESHAWAR BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

SENTENCE ON MANAGER REDUCED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 2.

Mr. Justice Chevis in the Chief Court today heard the revision appeal preferred by Parmanand late manager of the Peshawar Bank in liquidation against his conviction and sentence of four years' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine which was upheld on appeal by the Additional Sessions Judge, Multan, the offences being under section 420 and 422A Indian Penal Code. His Lordship after taking into consideration the technical nature of the offence and the fact that he paid Rs. 1,500 to compromise his liability for legal misfeasance, reduced the sentence to two years' imprisonment and remitted the fine.

Final orders have not been yet passed in the case of Lal Pita Ram, Executive Engineer, whose conduct was the subject of special enquiry. Meanwhile he has been placed under suspension.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A Baroda correspondent in your valued columns (29th instant) invites the Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination League, 27, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C., to go through vaccination literature, but as you rightly assert in a foot-note this officer of the London League has probably been through more literature on the subject than any other man in the world. Your correspondent should instead invite members of the medical profession to study the vaccination question with an unbiassed mind for, as Dr. Herbert Snow, M.D., (London), First Class with Honours in every subject, stated at the N. A. V. L. meeting on March 19th, 1912:

"He had all his life opposed compulsory vaccination, considering that policy was a grave infrigement of the proper rights of any civilized Government. But he had not so much opposed the practice of vaccination for the reason applying to 999 out of every 1,000 of his profession, viz., that he did not in the least know what vaccination was. It was only lately that he had read that wonderful book by William White, and found out what a fraud it was from beginning to end, and every honest man should strain every nerve to secure its abolition. Conscience did not lie wholly with the objectors; it was also a matter of conscience with medical men. Many were perfectly honest, and believed they were doing good, and if they wanted to get rid of the practice they must teach medical men and one plank in their platform should be a thorough reform in medical education. At present, it was in the hands of a select clique who enforced on students particular phrases. If doctors were only instructed as it had been his good fortune to be, though late in the day, a large number of doctors would denounce the practice with detestation and horror."

A large number of doctors owe their conversion to anti-vaccination to a study of both sides of the vaccination question with a perfectly open mind. Notable among these are the greatest epidemiologist of our time Dr. Charles Creighton, M.D., M.A., author of the article on Vaccination in the "Encyclopoedia Britannica" (9th edition) and of a great work "The History of Epidemic Diseases" by Prof. Edgar M. Crookshank, M.D., (London), Emeritus Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in King's College, London, one of the foremost of Bacteriologists. Both these medical scientists were converted to anti-vaccination by their own researches. Permit me to quote the following extracts from a most interesting account of their conversion in their own words:—

"Until I began to look into the subject for the purpose of the article which I wrote in the "Encyclopoedia Britannica," I held the ordinary belief which I had been taught as a student without any question and it took a long time to change it. . . Having written medical articles in the "Encyclopoedia Britannica" regularly from the year 1882, I was engaged in the ordinary course to write on vaccination as well as on several other subjects within the range of my own studies, which came into the same part of the work. I had hardly begun upon vaccination in 1886 when I found myself immersed in an original inquiry into the nature and circumstances of the historical cowpox of Jenner and others. That inquiry brought to light as many unexpected things that I published the results of it for medical readers in a small volume of 160 pages in the autumn of 1887 (Cassell & Co.). One result of the historical and pathological research was that I began to suspect the value of cowpox as a protective from small-pox. . . What made me suspicious at the outset was the nature of cowpox when I began to ask myself what is cowpox. I was very much astonished at the state of the case and it appeared to me that such a disease as cowpox was, on the evidence of those who described it in Jenner's time and who have described it subsequently, could have antecedently no relation whatever to small-pox. That was the suspicion from which I started, and from that suspicion I went on in the downward path to scepticism, until I landed in total unbelief. . . The Anti-vaccinists are those who have found some motive for scrutinizing the evidence, generally the very human motive of vaccinal injuries or fatalities in their own familes or in those of their neighbours. Whatever their motive, they have scrutinized the evidence to some purpose; they have mastered nearly the whole case; they have knocked the bottom out of a grotesque superstition."

Jenner & Vaccination P. 353.

Similarly Professor Crookshank says in his "History and Pathology of Vaccination":—

"I had devoted myself for sometime to pathological researches in connection with the communicable diseases of man and the lower animals when the discovery of an outbreak of cowpox in 1887, led me to investigate the history and pathology of this affection. At that time I accepted and taught the doctrines in reference to this disease which were commonly held by the profession and are described in the text-books of medicine. In endeavouring to discover the origin of this outbreak it was proved beyond question that the cows had not been infected by milkers suffering from small-pox. This fact, together with the clinical characters of the disease in the cows. . . convinced me that the commonly accepted descriptions of the nature and origin of cowpox were purely theoretical—I gradually became so deeply impressed with the small amount of knowledge possessed by practitioners concerning cowpox and other sources of vaccine lymph, and with the conflicting teachings and opinions of leading authorities . . . that I determined to investigate the subject for myself. . . As a result of an investigation into the history, and especailly the pathology of vaccination, I feel convinced that the profession has been misled by Jenner, Baron, the Reports of the National Vaccine establishment and by a want of knowledge concerning the nature of cowpox, horsepox, and other sources of vaccine lymph. . . . Inoculation of cowpox does not have the least effect in affording immunity from the analogous disease in man, syphilis, and neither do cowpox, horsepox or sheeppox, cattle plague or any other radically dissimilar disease, exercise any specific protective power against human smallpox. . ."

Eminent men such as Dr. A. R. Wallace, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor F. W. Newman, Lord Gremthorpe, King's Counsel and Mathematician, medical officers, and a host of others "till a few years back had not a doubt as to the efficacy of vaccination," having "accepted it blindly as one of the established facts of science" However, "having been led to look into the evidence on the subject" they "at once saw" that vaccination was "a dangerous and useless operation."

I most solemnly urge upon the public that this is a question not only of the liberties of the people but one affecting the lives of our children and the health of the whole community. Let the intelligent and sensible section of the public both lay and medical inquire into this matter for

(Continued in Column 3)

(Continued from column 4),

themselves and I feel convinced that with the eminent medical scientists Drs. Creighton and Crookshank they will maintain that "there is no scientific support for vaccination."

Permit me to state that free literature on vaccination can be had of "Nusserwanji N. Nava, 353, opp. New Market, Dhobhi Talao, Bombay" on application with half anna stamp to cover postage and also from the London Anti-Vaccination League aforesaid.—Yours, etc.,

P.

Bombay, 31st May.

THE ICE CREAM SEASON is now coming to an end, and so is our first consignment of

SNOW.

During the last month hundreds of tins of this excellent article were sold, and they have given satisfaction everywhere. We have still a small stock left on hand, and here is your last chance of trying it for this season.

SNOW is a purely vegetable powder and can safely be used by vegetarians. It contains neither gelatine nor eggs.

SNOW increases the volume of ice cream. From a quart of milk you get two quarts finished ICE CREAM.

SNOW prevents the formation of grains or icy crystals in ICE CREAM and makes it smooth and firm like butter.

SNOW is a binder. It accelerates the freezing and the ICE CREAM keeps firm longer.

SNOW gives you an ICE CREAM which can be packed and sent to long distances very conveniently.

SNOW is very economic. You require buoy a tea-spoonful per pint of milk.

Hotels, Restaurants, Refreshment Rooms and Iranis will find SNOW a great **money-saver** as compared with the cost of eggs. Generally the cost of eggs comes to about a rupee and a half to two rupees per gallon of milk. SNOW will cost only **three annas** for an equal quantity of ice cream.

ICE CREAM made with SNOW is wholesome, digestible, palatable and nutritive. This means more customers to ICE CREAM DEALERS.

Three Sizes: 1 lb. Rs. 2-12; ½ lb. Re. 1-7 and ¼ lb As. 12.

Can be had from

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., Market.
SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.
ITALIAN STORES, "
G. BOSSI, "
ALLIES STORES, Chawpati.
BOMBAY A-I RESTAURANT, Grant Roap.
DINSHAW & Co., Colaba Causeway.
CURSETJI & Sons., Ahmednagar.

If your dealers cannot supply SNOW, write us with your remittance to cover price and postage and we will send it to you.

Sole Agents for—INDIA, BURMAH & CEYLON.

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel. A. B. Stewart, Seaforths.
Major R. T. Ball-Acton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain N. A. Black, Artillery.
Lieutenant H. O. Soden, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Heyworth, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant T. Rowe, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant G. A. Lomas, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant J. D. McMichael, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. G. Symons, Scots Fusiliers.
Secohd-Lieutenant W. L. Wellie, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant A. L. Lawther, Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant A. U. Conlan, Londons.

NOW PRISONERS.

Major F. H. Williams-Thomas, Yeomanry.
Captain W. R. O'Farrell, Medicals.
Lieutenant W. Bell, Yeomanry.
Lieutenant J. Brown, Medicals.
Lieutenant D. S. McGhie, Engineers.
Lieutenant F. N. Taylor, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. B. Chamberlain, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Dawson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant A. Hickman, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant A. V. Hoyoake, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant B. A. Jervis, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant J. Marsh, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Twinberrow, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Wright, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant J. Killin, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Osborne, Dragoons.
Reverend A. J. Wilcox, Chaplain.

PRISONER.

Lieutenant. O. H. Little, Geneeral List, New Armies.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General W. Thwaites, Northamptons.
Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Knox, Northamptons.
Major G. J. Goodwin, Engineers.
Captain H. L. Beardsley, Leicesters.
Captain R. V. Hobbs, Londons.
Captain E. E. King, Welsh Regiment.
Captain A. Livings, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant W. H. Bevan, Artillery.
Lieutenant G. Lorimer, Artillery.
Lieutenant N. A. Cousins, Londons.
Lieutenant G. H. Neely, Londons.
Lieutenant C. E. Fysh, Seaforths.
Lieutenant G. E. Middleditch, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieutenant H. K. Purcell, Leinsters.
Lieutenant O. Quitzow, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant D. G. Robb, Engineers.
Lieutenant F. Towers, Manchesters.
Lieutenant R. Weymouth-Wilson, Devons.
Second-Lieutenant P. Blaycock, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Hawthorne, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant E. D. Smythies, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G. Fleet, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. Graham-Campbell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant D. MacGregor, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant V. Gray Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant W. V. Trubshawe, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Knowles, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. Verner, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant C. Willett, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant B. A. Wilson, Hampshires.

LONDON, May 31.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. R. B. Jones, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J. P. Butcher, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Cullimore, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Lyle, Gordons.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. T. Fripp, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. T. Francis, Royal Scots.
Lieut. C. E. Newell, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Drummond, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. E. Frere, London.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Gardiner, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Morris, Wiltshires.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER

Second-Lieut. R. B. Piper, Warwicks.

TAKE MAGNESIA AFTER MEALS TO STOP INDIGESTION.

BISURATED MAGNESIA SWEETENS SOUR ACID STOMACH AND STOPS ALL DISTRESS IN FIVE MINUTES.

People who have acid indigestion, seem to find most everything they eat disagrees with them, and are troubled with sour or burning sensation and formation of gas in the stomach. They should drop digestive aids and get from their chemist a few ounces of ordinary pure *bisurated magnesia*, and take half a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This would promptly neutralise the excess acid, sweeten the stomach contents, and their food would digest properly and painlessly. It's great to forget all about indigestion, to be able to eat big meals and enjoy them and never a pain to follow. Yet a lot of long-faced folks who suffer from stomach trouble continually and have to say "no thank you" to most everything on the table can get healthy digestion easily and quickly by using *bisurated magnesia* to sweeten their acid stomachs. For correcting stomach acidity do not take Magnesia in any form but *bisurated*.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain H. B. Farquhar, Londons.
Lieut. B. Scott, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. E. Banbury, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain H. S. Bates, Cambridgeshires.
Captain G. W. Eaton, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain E. H. Langwell, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. W. G. Bain Artillery.
Lieut. J. R. Watts, Artillery.
Lieut. G. P. Bryans, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. K. M. Wallace, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. M. W. Peters, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. K. J. Young, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. N. Brown, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Carson, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. J. McWhirter, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. P. Dangerfield, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Fowler, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. de W Harvey, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Lonsdale, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Newell, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. J. McArroll, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. Sheridan, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. B. Persse, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. M. J. Sheehan, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. B. Straiton, Camerons.

LONDON, June 1.

The following casualties are announces:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant W. E. Hamblin, Engineers.
Lieutenant W. A. Strickland, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant F. T. Keats, Suffolks,
Second-Lieutenant E. J. Nicholls, North Lancashires.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant G. H. Fox, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant R. B. Rayner, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant G. M. Taylor, Artillery.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED

Second-Lieutenant A. Dunkley, Worcesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant G. V. Edmunds, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. Hunter, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Major H. J. Rostron, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain H. A. Clark, Londons.
Captain T. A. Kelly, Londons.
Captain G. E. Millner, Londons.
Captain S. L. Nadaud, Londons.
Captain J. R. Truelove, Londons
Captain G. Williams, Londons.
Captain H. C. Maydon, Lancers.
Lieutenant G. Fenton, Artillery.
Lieutenant R. F. Petrie, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. A. Phillips, Liverpools.
Lieutenant J. C. Slessor, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Aldoas, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant E. T. Bird, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Campbell, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Paterson, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant G. O. Pike, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant P. J. Robin, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. L. Strickland, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant W. P. Watson, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Wilson, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant E. R. Green, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant E. Greaves, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Hirst, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant E. P. Manson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Maxwell, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutentant T. S. Millar, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant F. Stehepson, West Yorkshires.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. C. Ellen resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Colonel P. C. H. Strickland, I.M.S. officiates as Inspector General Civil Hospitals, Burma vice Colonel Evans.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. G. M. Harris is posted as Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent at Kalai.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Graham is promoted substantively to class 1 of the general list.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins officiates in class 2 of Accountant General and Mr. U. L. Majumdar in class 3.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. S. W. Sewis officiates as Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, vice Mr. Keeling on leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. B. B. Ogmaston becomes President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Mr. Tottenham officiates as Conservator 1st grade and Mr. Trafford in the 2nd grade.

The services of Mr. S. Milligan, Imperial Agriculturist, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha is confirmed as Deputy Post Master General.

The District Judge of Delhi, acts as the Custodian and will deal with such money as may be paid to him under the Enemy Trading Act.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1916.

POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

June 11th—National C. C.
June 17th—New English School.
June 18th—S. N. C. C., Poona.
June 24th—Poona High School.
June 25th—Parsee Gymkhana, Poona.
June 25th—New Cricket Club.
July 1st—Union Cricket Club, Poona.
July 2nd—Fergusson College, Poona.
July 2nd—New English School.
July 8th—Union Cricket Club, Kirkee.
July 9th—Bandra C. C.
July 15th—Engineering College.
July 16th—Gaud Saraswat C. C., Bombay.
July 16th—Poona High School.
July 22nd—B. J. Medical School.
July 23rd—Bombay Young Cricketers
July 29th—G. I. P. Railway C. C.
July 30th—New Jolly Young Cricketers, Bombay.
August 5th—Telegu Young Cricketers.
August 6th—Deccan Gymkhana.
August 6th—New English School (R).
August 11th and 12th—European Gymkhana, Poona.
August 13th—Deccan College.
August 19th and 20th—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay.
August 19th—Native Association, Poona.
August 20th—Omkareshwar C. C.
August 21st—Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay.
August 26th—European Gymkhana, Bombay.
August 26th—Esplanade C. C., Bombay.
August 27th—Islam Gymkhana, Bombay.
August 27th—Poona High School (R.).
September 1st—Deccan Gymkhana (R.).
September 1st—Aryan Cricket Club.
September 2nd—Fergusson College (R.).
September 3rd—Islam Gymkhana, Poona.
September 9th—Engineering College (R.).
September 9th—Native Association.
September 10th—Parsee Gymkhana, Poona.
September 17th—Fort Vijaya Cricket Club, Bombay.
September 24th—Zingari Cricket Club.

SARASWAT UNION CRICKET CLUB.

June 11th—Turner, Hoare & Co.'s C. Club.
June 18th—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
June 25th—New Cyrus Cricket Club.
July 2nd—Imperial Cricket Club.
July 9th—Mahomedan Cricket Club.
July 16th—C. S. K. Prabhu Cricket Club.
July 23rd—Lusitanian Cricket Club.
July 30th—Guzerath Union Cricket Club.
August 6th—New Cyrus Cricket Club.
August 13th—Arya Bandhu Cricket Club.
August 20th—Parekh Cricket Club.
August 21st—Sixteen Stars Cricket Club.
August 27th—New Jolly Young Cricketers.
September 3rd—Imperial Cricket Club.
September 10th—Chitrapur Cricket Club.
September 16th—Turner, Hoare & Co.'s C. Club.
September 17th—New Sporting Cricket Club.
September 24th—New Esplanade Cricket Club.
October 1st—Telegu Young Cricketers.
October 8th—Mahomedan Cricket Club.

FORT AND PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL'S C. C.

June 10.—11 v. 15.
June 17.—Elphinstone High School.
June 24.—St. Xavier's High School.
July 1.—St. Xavier's High School. (Return.)
July 8.—Elphinstone High School. (Return.)
July 15.—Elphinstone High School.
July 22.—New High School.
July 29.—Elphinstone College.
August 1.—Grant Road Proprietary High School.
August 5.—New High School. (Return.)
August 7.—Commencement of *Lord Harris Shield Matches.*
August 12.—Elphinstone High School.
August 19.—St. Xavier's High School.
August 26.—Elphirstone College. (Return.)

BANDRA UNION C. C.

June 10.—Imperial C. C.
June 18.—Chitrapur C. C.
June 24.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
June 25.—New Maharashtra C. C.
July 1.—Y. M. C. A. (Byculla).
July 2.—Radient C. C.
July 9.—Poona Hindu Gymkhana.
July 16.—Alfred C. C.
July 22.—Arya Bandhoo C. C.
July 23.—Zingari C. C.
July 30.—Telegu Young Cricketers.
August 1.—Gaud Saraswat C. C.
August 6.—Gujrathi Union C. C.
August 13.—Shri Shivaji C. C.
August 20.—Sion Union C. C.
August 27.—Chandraseniya K. P. C. C.
September 1.—Bombay Jewish Sporting C. C.
September 3.—National C. C.
September 16.—Thana Union C. C.
September 17.—New Friends Union C. C.
September 24.—Thana Young Cricketers.

PAREL YOUNG JOLLY C. C.

June 11.—Dadar Catholic Institute.
June 17.—Esplanade High School.
June 18.—Anvaria Cricket Club.
June 24.—Y. M. C. A.
June 25.—Presidency C. C.
July 2.—George C. C.
July 8.—Bombay Jewish Sport C.
July 9.—Republican Sporting C.
July 16.—Parekh C. C.
July 23.—George C. C.
July 30.—Presidency C. C.
August 5.—Y. M. C. A.
August 13.—New Coronation C. C.
August 20.—Anvaria C. C.
August 27.—Deccan Friends U. C. C
September 2.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
September 3.—Republican Sporting C.
September 17.—Nagpada Muslim C. C.
September 23.—Municipal F. Brigade.
September 24.—New Friends U. C. C.
September 30.—The New Hindoo C. C.
October 7.—Municipal F. Brigade.

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

June 17.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. (B. Team).
June 24.—Bombay Gymkhana (B. Team).
July 1.—The Elphinstone High School.
July 8.—The New High School.
July 15.—The Grant Medical College.
July 22.—King, King and Co. C. C.
July 29.—The Zingari Cricket C.
August 1.—Cathedral High School.
August 5.—E. D. Sassoon and Co. C. C.
August 12.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
August 19.—The National Bank of India.
August 21.—Young Men's Christian Association.
August 26.—The Bank of Bombay C. C.
September 1.—Catholic Gymkhana.
September 2.—The "Times of India" C. C.
September 16.—John Bright C. C.
September 23.—Islam Gymkhana.
September 30.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. (B. Team).
October 6.—Killick Nixon and Co. C. C.
October 7.—Turner Hoare and Co. C. C.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OBJECTION TO AN ELECTION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor has rejected the objections preferred by certain persons against the election of the Hon. Bakhshi Sohan Lal to the Punjab Council and declared his election valid.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

EFFORTS OF BOMBAY MARWARIS.

Mr. Bhagwandas Agarwalla of the Akal Gaukasht Nivarni Sabha writes to say:—

Every one is already aware of the fact that in the Indian Press all over, harrowing accounts are appearing from day to day regarding the greatest calamity prevailing in Rajputana. It is very difficult to vividly describe the terrible picture of the sad sights daily appearing there. The unfortunate people in many villages who are caught in the firm grip of the dire famine, have deserted their houses, once very dear and sweet and scattered themselves in lands more favoured by nature than their own.

Food famine.—As remarked above the starvation from want of food is general. There are of necessity very many, the aged and the infirm, the widow and the orphan, whose case can only be met by gratuitous relief.

The Water Famine.—The last three months viz. March April and May were simply terrible. There was not a drop of rain. Wells and tanks dried up rapidly. There is no drinking water provision in many villages. They have to go for miles for their water. This kind of distress is being keenly felt especially by the following five villages viz. Jilo, Patan, Labla, Manvda and Bubai.

Fodder Famine.—The seasonal crops failed and naturally therefore, there has been a great scarcity for fodder. The Akal Gaukashta Nivarani Sabha have a cattle camp where 4,000 cows are well cared for.

Our hearty thanks are due to the following gentlemen and Associations for their handsome gifts to our Fund noted against their names:—

	Rs.
The Famine Relief Fund (Men's committee)	750
The Famine Relief Fund (Ladies' committee)	500
The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association, Colaba, Cotton Green	500
The Bombay Marwari Sammailan	500
The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association	250
The Bombay Servants of India Society	201
The Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants Association	201
Shet Tarachand Joharmul	101
Shet Shivnarayan Baldeodas	51
Shet Cheniram Jesraj	51
The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association	50

It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to note that the Marwari Sammailan, a small body as it is, deserve our grateful thanks for what it has already done during the last two years of its existence. But it is really a matter of regret and astonishment that the big Association viz. the Marwari Chamber of Commerce has been taking a long sleep and is not yet wide awake to see the distress at their very doors.

Our needs are as follows:—

(1) Food, water and clothes for famine-stricken people, and.

(2) Fodder and water for cows.

Any contributions, however small, either in money, clothes or grass will be most thankfully received and acknowledged on being sent to either. Bhagwandas Agarwalla, c/o. Marwari Sammaillan, Kalbadevi, Bombay, or the Akal Gaukashta Nivarani Sabha, Bhatinda.

BELGIUM RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND

Amount already acknowledged Rs 307,954-10-11, Capt W F Pang, Station Staff Officer, Agra Rs 80, E. D. Jenkyns Esq Bombay (Amount collected by Mr. K J Kabraji Esq., St Xavier's College Hostel, Bombay Rs 287, Mrs Evaleen O'Connor Rs 25, Mrs C T Berge Rs 20, Renette Rs 50, Mrs E W Watson (per F Bwye Esq., Works Manager B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, Rajputana Rs 16, Mrs A W W Sadteio (per F Bwye Esq., Works Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, Rajputana) Rs. 2, The Times of India, Bombay Rs 15,000, The Western India Turf Club, Bombay Rs 15,000 R Starte Esq., Rs 150, H T Keeling Esq. Rs 30, Tom Cashman Esq., (being the amount subscribed by some of the Members of Lodge Truth, King's Building, Bombay,) Rs 15, J Ghosal, Esq., I.C.S., (per S. D. Smith Esq., Town Customs House, Bombay) Rs 50, The Honorary Secretary, Western India Consistory of Scottish Freemasons, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Bombay, (being subscriptions from the Members.) Rs 50, Jehangir R Patell Esq., In Memory of Mrs. Rustomji Merwanji Patell by J. Rs 150, The Honorary Secretaries, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Bombay Rs 29,883-4-3, His Highness Raja Bir Indra Singh of Rajgarh, (per W S Davis, Esq., Pol. Agent in Bhopal, Bhopal Political Agency, Sehore) Rs 1,000, Anonymous Rs 723.2, Constance Williams Esq. Rs 100, Rev. J W Biscoe, Vicar of S. Peter's Mazagon, (being the savings of some little Indian Christian Boys) Rs 4-4-0, Anonymous Rs 5,000, Mrs. Livesay Rs 200, D. M. M. Rs 11, P R Jasavala Esq., In Memory of the late Mr. Jeejeebhai Dadabhai Mody by his widow Veerbaiji Jeejeebhai Mody Rs 10, H T Keeling Esq., Rs 30, Mrs A Hallam Rs 10, Per The Resident, Western Rajputana States, Mount Abu:—Thakur Sahib Baru Rs 30, Muhta Bakhatawar Malji Esq., Rs 7, Babu Sarat Chandraji Esq., Rs 5, Bhang Ganja Thekedar Rs 11, Bhang Ganja Vakil Pachandas Re. 0-8-0, Jamil Ahmed Clerk Foujdari Re 0-4-0, Brij Mohan Lal Clerk Foujdari Re 0-4-0, Hams Raj Clerk Foujdari Re 0-4-0, Abdul Ghani, Clerk Foujdari Re 0-4-0, Dewan Bahadur Seth Samir Mal Umed Mal Rs 25, Singhi Kistoor Mallaji Hakim Phalodi Rs 21, (Being the above subscriptions sent by Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Behari Misra, Revenue Member of Council, Marwar.), Anonymous Rs 1,985.1-1, Per J. C. Bechtler Esq., Mussoorie:—A Swiss Friend, Calcutta Rs 100, J Strachan Esq., Allahabad Rs 30, J Barker Esq., Mussoorie Rs 10, J J Heaton Esq Bombay Rs 20, F C Gammeter Esq., Calcutta Rs. 50, E F Harris Esq., Ajmer Rs 15, W Jesse Esq., Meerut Rs 5, F C Hicks Esq., Landour Rs 5, E Samuel Esq., Mussoorie Rs 5, A Hirsch Esq., Calcutta Rs 50, B Macpherson Esq., Mussoorie Rs 5, An English Lady Rs 9, Three Swiss Girls, Helvetia, Mussoorie Rs 46, Narrain Rai Varma Esq., 5, and their Excellencies The Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, per J C Bechtler Esq., "Helvetia," Mussoorie Rs 30. Total Rs. 3,78,321-14-3.

ALLEGATION AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANY'S MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 2.

A complaint for cheating has been filed in the Patiala State against Mr. P. L. Rajpal, late Chief Manager of the National Insurance and Banking Co., of Amritsar and 29th June has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly print the following few lines in your esteemed journal. I thank you very much in the capacity of a private agriculturist for the review of the Agricultural Report of the Bombay Presidency you have given in your issue of the 23rd May and also for a leader under the heading "Agriculture in the Presidency" in one of the previous issues. I should like to draw your attention and that of the Agricultural Department also to the following facts.

It is really very gratifying to note that the Department of Agriculture is trying its best to promote agriculture in the Presidency and many farms have been established at different centres to carry on experiments on economic basis. But if at all the Department is to be made a complete success it is necessary for the Department to take into consideration the difficulties in the way of the cultivator. The question of water, which is a prime factor in the production of garden crops such as sugarcane, is totally ignored. It is not that there is any deficiency of water in the country or that there are no elaborate systems of canals. There is no ground for complaint as regards the number of these systems. There are already the Mutha Valley, the Nira Valley and some new ones are under construction. More than this, there is a separate Irrigation Department to look to the management of these systems. But however elaborate the system may be, it won't bring any real benefit to the cultivator at large when it is not managed well. Such has been my experience in the Mutha Valley. Here lies the gulf that separated the ordinary cultivator from the Department. It is very rarely that a cultivator gets his turn of water regularly unless he takes care to keep the Patkari (waterman) pleased with some tip. Such is not the case with the Government farm. Manjari farm gets water every week in the Mutha Valley, while the poor cultivator gets with great difficulty and constant dancing between his farm and the sub-overseer's office, two turns within thirty days and that too in such hot days of summer when the crop is too young to resist such a long drought. Sometimes the water is not run full and the crop is half irrigated, the remaining half being left to wait for the next turn, which means complete ruin. A young crop of cane is very sensitive to droughts and it never recovers its vigour again. If at all the Department of Agriculture hopes to make the new system of planting cane in long rows at five feet apart instead of the old method of beds, it must try to solve this water problem first. I hope the Director of Agriculture will inquire into this matter. The distribution of the area for irrigation depends upon the vagaries of the Irrigation Department. Only this year after the regular annual distribution of area, some new area was distributed on the condition of one year only. But when the time of planting came it was found out that the water was not sufficient for the whole of the new area and consequently half of the new area was cancelled after the cultivator had spent his money and energy on the land for nothing. It is the same case with the permanent area also. If a cultivator leaves a portion of his land without planting on account of some difficulty, then the next year, at the time of distribution, that much area is cancelled on the ground that he does not require it. Above all these the most discouraging there is underhand dealing too, which means a constant drain to the poor purse of the cultivator. Sometimes a distributary is not given its proper turn and if at all opened, it is opened half and thus the whole area is left to turn yellow. Such is the case with the Distributary No. 21¾.

These are the difficulties which need immediate attention of the Department. It is really strange that the Deccan Agricultural Association is all dormant when there is so much wrong near her home.—Yours, etc.,

AGRICULTURIST.

Poona, 25th May, 1916.

AMERICAN DENTIST,

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

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Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

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9, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.
BOMBAY.

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This Yakuti or life-giving neotar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for disease. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

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POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th of Jeth Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 3rd of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 28th of Adar, 1285.

Phase of the Moon: First Quarter, 9th June.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 14 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

High Court (Appellate Side), Vacation sitting, 11 a.m.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual General Meeting, Killick's Building, Home St., 6 p.m.
Bombay University, Intermediate Examination Results, 12-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 6.

Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).
English Mail Steamer Salsette due at 6 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Salsette with English Mails leaves Bombay. Mails close at G. P. O. at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 8.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Arratoon Apear will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

PINTO.—May 21st at Anjuna (Goa) the wife of Mr. D. T. Pinto, of a daughter.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut. R. A. Spence, Offg. Commandant.

Bombay, June 5.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m., weather permitting.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will commence from Thursday, the 8th June.

Parades as at present arranged will be as follows:—Mornings, Corps Riding School, Marine Lines; Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.; Evenings, Thursdays, and Fridays at 6-15 p.m.

Palli Hill Contingent.—Rendezvous Mr. Annesley's Bungalow, Sunday, 7 a.m., commencing from the 11th June.

Dress, Mufti. Signalling Equipment will be issued at the first parade.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 5.

165. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Co. during week ending 10th June. Next for Duty "C" Co.

166. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.

167. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.

168. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants will be held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays, commencing on Monday, 12th June. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

169. Pay.—The Battalion will be paid out at 6-30 p.m. on the following dates:—
Monday, June 5th, "A," "B," "E."
Tuesday, June 6th, Staff, "C," "D."
Wednesday, June 7th, "G," "J."
Friday, June 9th, "F."

170. Posting.—2nd-Lieut. N. W. Kemp is posted to "J" (Scots) Co. with effect from the 15th July, 1915.

171. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Co.:—
No. 8865 Vol. W. R. Padgett.

172. Casualty.—The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death of Lance-Sergt. T. Cox of "A" Co., which occurred in Bombay on June 2nd, 1916.

173. Strength.—With reference to above Lance-Sergt. Cox deceased, was struck off the strength of the Battalion with effect from June 2nd, 1916.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona June 5.

459. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

460. Range.—The Musketry range at Poona will be open for Class firing daily at 7-30 a.m. except Thursdays and Sundays from Monday, 12th June, 1916. Members wishing to fire should submit their names to Headquarter office two days beforehand.

461. Clothing.—Field Service caps have now been received and may be obtained from the Stores on payment of Rs. 1-4 each.

462. Parades.—All recruits of the current season will parade at Headquarters on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

463. Transfer.—No. 3995 Cadet V. J. Kabraji "F" Co. (Panchgani) is transferred to "I" Co., Poona.

464. Move.—Cr. Sergt. Instructor H. Levick will proceed to Panchgani this day (Monday) 5th instant on duty returning on completion of duty.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

LECTURES ON "FIRST AID" AND "HOME HYGIENE"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association and on behalf of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College, will deliver lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, near Bori Bunder junction, Hornby Road, corner Fort, from Sunday, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STRING BAND AT BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

KING'S BIRTHDAY IN BOMBAY.

Saturday was observed as the birthday of H. M. the King-Emperor. All the public offices and many private firms were flying flags in Bombay.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Arabia which left London on the 19th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Friday afternoon the 2nd instant.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Mooltan which connected with the s. s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 9th ultimo arrived in London on Friday afternoon the 2nd instant. All well.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Sind and Baluchistan is now normal and the booking of ordinary telegrams which was temporarily stopped on the 30th ultimo, has been resumed.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and four deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Friday, the following sections reporting one attack each:—Worli, Sion, Tardeo, Parel, Umarkhadi, Mandvi, Fort (Northern). There were four attacks and four deaths from small-pox and four attacks and one death from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 72, as compared with 63 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 91 of 1914.

FATALITY AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS,

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the G. T. Hospital on the dead body of Gamoo Ganga, a labourer, who lived at Mazagon. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was working in the Alexandra Docks, went on Friday evening for work and was discovered about midnight lying injured near a godown in the Docks. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died at 4 a.m. on Saturday morning. A unanimous verdict of accidental death caused by a fall from the first floor of a godown at Alexandra Docks, was returned by the jury.

DEATH FROM SPLEEN-RUPTURE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of one Nathibai, aged 30 years, wife of Rama Bala, a mill-hand, living near Jacob's Circle. Evidence showed that the deceased complained on Saturday noon of pain on one side of the abdomen and began breathing heavily, soon after which she died.

The Police Surgeon who examined the dead body at the morgue, stated that the deceased died of rupture in the spleen, which was enlarged and softened as a result of malaria. No other signs of injury on the body were visible.

The jury passed a unanimous verdict of death from rupture of the spleen. There was no evidence to show how the rupture, which could have been caused by a trivial injury, was produced.

DAILY PASSENGER RUN OVER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, touching the death of Kashinath Ganpar, aged about 28 years, residing at Dadar. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was found lying injured and dead between the railway lines at the Elphinstone Road Station on Thursday night. He was a daily passenger and had a season ticket and appeared to have been knocked down by a passing train. There were two foot overbridges and the deceased had no right to cross the lines.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received through his having been probably accidentally run over by a train, whilst trespassing on the line.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Ideal Seminary Free Night School which was closed for some days for the summer vacation, will be re-opened to-day in the new airy building now occupied by the Gamdevi Municipal Boys' School. The Seminary imparts free education from Standard I Marathi to English IV Standard including, Sanskrit being compulsory second language in Standard IV. Besides the Seminary conducts moral, music and drawing classes, a debating society and a library. The education is given there entirely on modern methods and English is taught by two graduates. Those who have to work hard the whole day for their livelihood and have practically no means to attend a day school should take the best advantage of the Seminary which has been doing very useful work of disseminating *free education* among the masses since its establishment.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's Court by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, on the body of one Narayen Krishna, who lived at Madanpura and was 40 years old.

It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday afternoon the deceased had struck his head against the buffer of a railway wagon at the Dadar Railway Station.

A unanimous verdict of accidental death by the head being struck against the buffer of a wagon while the deceased was running across the line to catch a train, was passed by the jury.

On the 28th ultimo at 8 p.m., one Hirabai, aged 28 years, wife of Balkisan Motiram, living at Chira Bazar, is stated to have fallen down into a lane from the second floor of the house in which she lived, while attempting to reach a pot on a nail on the wall. She was carried to the hospital where she died on Friday night.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a unanimous verdict of death caused by fracture of the pelvis owing to an accidental fall from a second floor window.

CHILD KNOCKED DOWN TO DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, touching the death of Mahomed Isa Gulam Hoosein, a Mahomedan boy, aged 6 years, residing with his parents at Jacob's Circle.

The evidence was to the effect that at 5 p.m. on Friday Subrati Paili, a cart-driver, was driving his cart along Pakmodia Street. It was alleged by witnesses that the cart was on the wrong side of the road and was going fast. The bullocks were running. The driver had not the reins in his hand but they were on the backs of the bullocks. He was warned by people in the street not to drive fast as there were children playing about. He, however, disregarded the warning and continued driving fast with the result that the child who was playing in the street at the time was knocked down by a bullock and a wheel passed over him. The child tried to get up, when a man picked him up. The cart was going away but was stopped by the people. The child died on its way to hospital.

The jury returned a verdict that the fatality was due to the negligence of Subrati in driving without the reins in his hand and on the wrong side of the road.

AMALGAMATION OF BANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

It is announced that the Alliance Bank of Simla has purchased the Delhi and London Bank Limited.

DROWNING FATALITIES IN CALCUTTA.

MERCANTILE ASSISTANT AND A CHAPLAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

A couple of European drowning fatalities are reported to-day, one being that of Mr. Wheatcroft whose disappearance was reported yesterday, and the other of a Roman Catholic Chaplain at Fort William. Both are believed to be due to severity of the recent hot weather which has to-day been replaced by a cool monsoonish weather.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE HOOGHLY.

The body of Mr. B. C. Wheatcroft of Messrs. Bird & Co., who was missing since Tuesday, has been found drowned in the Hooghly. The body was washed up on the foreshore of the Hastings Jute Mill, Rishra, late yesterday afternoon. It was identified by a member of Messrs. Bird & Co. The body was fully dressed and Mr. Wheatcroft's gold watch, a cigarette case and Rs. 20 in notes were found in the pockets. Mr. Wheatcroft was not heard of by his firm or friends since about noon on Tuesday when he left the car belonging to the firm, which had a mishap near Sealdah to take a taxi. The post-mortem examination, it is understood, revealed no injuries on the body which was considerably decomposed and foul play is unlikely, as the property the deceased carried was apparently intact. Mr. Wheatcroft, it is thought, may have been affected by the recent weather or by the sun. He had recently complained of feeling out of sorts and being of a rather highly strung temperament sudden seizure may have developed. Mr. Wheatcroft was prominent at St. James Church. He was scoutmaster of 7th troops (St. James') of Calcutta Boy Scouts.

FOUND DEAD IN BATH-TUB.

The second tragedy took place yesterday. The Rev. Father C. Schelle, Roman Catholic Chaplain of Fort William and parish priest of Kidderpore, said Mass at the Fort William Church and then went back to St. Ignatius rectory in Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, where he took *chota hazari*. He ordered breakfast for twelve o'clock and then sat down to write letters. At one o'clock his cook went into his room to ask if he should serve it when Father Schelle was found in the bathroom lying over the edge with his head in the bath which was full of water. He was dead. Father Schelle had been complaining of feeling unwell of late and it is surmised he went into the bathroom either to obtain water or wash when he collapsed falling with his head in the bath. Medical evidence was that he died from suffocation caused by drowning. Father Schelle was well-known in Calcutta and formerly a prominent member of the teaching staff of St. Xavier's College. He was fifty-eight years of age and came of a well-connected Belgian family.

TRAGEDY IN BENGAL VILLAGE.

FAMILY DONE TO DEATH BY ARMED GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

It is reported that on night of the 25th May several armed persons went to the house of Muksor Gazo of Lango Hanga, situated on the border of Madhupur Gara within the jurisdiction of Muktagacha Police Station and told Muksem that they were men of the Natore Raj and required his help in certain matters. As soon as Muksom came out, he was seized and put to death. Hearing the row the inmates of the house awoke and lit some lamps, when the murderers rushed inside and shot the wife and one of the sons of Muksom dead. It is said that another son of Muksom, who was hiding in one of the houses, was assaulted with a dao. Eventually, the invaders went away after setting the house on fire. Several arrests have been made on the statement of a son of Muksom.

CHARGE AGANIST A SUBDIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE.

OLD PLEADER STRUCK WITH HORSE-WHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

A complaint was lodged yesterday before the Additional District Magistrate of Commilla by Babu Bharatchandra Bidyanshian, an old pleader of Brahmanbaria, charging Mr. Pringle, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Brahmanbaria with having struck the complainant's head with a horse-whip.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The monsoon rainfall has been general and heavy on the West Coast, south of Bombay, but has not occurred north, and the depression in the Bay now close to the Arakan Coast, will probably move in some northerly direction. Rain in Burmah has been moderately heavy and general, and a few falls occured in the Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and East Punjab. The principal amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Tavoy, and Moulmein one; Akyab, Mandalay and Miyitkina one and a half; Bhamo four; Minbu and Moniwa two; Chanda three-quarters; Marmagoa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Mercara three and Ratnagiri two.

The temperature is high in Assam and Baluchistan, but low in the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in south-east Bengal.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, June 2.

At the adjourned sitting of the District Conference this morning a resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. Chounkar, pleader, supported by Messrs. Behare and Altekar regarding the conversion of rural schools into full primary schools by introducing three English standards and manual training in the higher vernacular standards, and disapproving the recent circular on admissions.

A resolution soliciting introduction of village panchayats was proposed by Mr. H. K. Patwardhan and seconded by Mr. Joshi.

A resolution demanding a non-official majority of Excise Committees was moved by Mr. Lawate and supported by Mr. Sant, of Sangamner, and was unanimously adopted.

The next resolution asking for non-official vice-presidents to local boards and for adopting measures to better their pecuniary condition was moved by Mr. Lele.

The last resolution referring to grievances of third class passengers on the Dhond-Manmad railway was moved by Mr. Shankarrao Lele and the conference was adjourned till evening.

Mr. G. H. Garrett, I.C.S., and Mrs. Bhadrabai Madgaonkar were present for some time listening to the deliberations at the conference.

Mr. Tilak left for Poona at 12 noon.

LATER.

The evening session of the District Conference began with a purely local resolution requesting Government to revive the Vambori Municipality and to give up the proposed abolition of the Bhingar Municipality which locality is to be included in the Ahmednagar Cantonment limits.

Another resolution requested Government to patronise the Ayurvedic and Unani medical schools and dispensaries, removing the legal disabilities affecting the growth of the latter.

Grievances regarding Government irrigation and suggestions effecting their redress formed the subject of a special resolution.

A resolution praved Government to publish district administration reports, save matters confidential.

Other resolutions adopted, related to the introduction of land revenue receipt books as before, the desirability of transferring income-tax appeals to judicial courts, the establishment of at least one Government dispensary in each taluka, and free pasturage for village cattle.

A resolution recorded a grateful tribute to late Mr. B. B. Deshpande, the local pleader, and the last resolution authorised the Subjects Committee to act as the district central body to push public weal in the district.

MR. TILAK ON SWARAJYA.

Another open air mass meeting was addressed on Thursday night by Mr. B. G. Tilak on the subject of Swarajya. He said that the social reform propoganda or educational progress was bound to fail and that industrial progress was an impossibility in the absence of Home Rule. Comparing the scope of progress existing in British districts with that existing in a progressive Native State, such as Baroda, he remarked that there was decidedly a wider scope of progress in the latter. He urged the necessity of reorganising the political divisions on a linguistic basis and of granting the provincial autonomy leaving international matters to the Imperial Government alone. He explained that the object of the Home Rule League was to get the Government of India Act of 1858 favourably amended through Parliament and appealed to his audience to help the League with all the support they could command.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, held their usual monthly meeting in Simla on May 27th. The following members were present:—The Hon. Colonel H. Hendley, I.M.S., Chairman; the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis; the Hon. Sir R. W. Gillan; the Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood; Mr. J. L. Maffey, Major L. Cetterill, R.A.M.C.; Colonel W. D. Henry (Honorary Treasurer), and Mr. W. G. A. Hanrahan (General Secretary). The financial position of the Indian Council was examined with special reference to the present needs of the sick and wounded, and it was decided to continue the supply of comforts on the present liberal scale as the response of the public to the recent appeal promised to be up to the average of the previous twelve months. Arrangements for the Annual General Meeting to be held at Viceregal Lodge on the 24th instant, at which H. E. the Viceroy will preside, were also considered, and approved. Other business dealt with was the supply of male hospital orderlies for the front, and of Nursing Sisters of the Association for hospitals in India, and satisfaction was recorded at the rapid enrolment of the number required. The position as regards the supply of motor ambulance to the Military authorities was also dealt with, and it was noted with much satisfaction that the ten recently asked for were already under order, and that the money to pay for them had either been paid or promised to the Indian Council at an early date. The agenda was of considerable length, but the above are the items of most interest to the public at the moment.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, will be held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Saturday, June 24th, at 6 o'clock p.m. Members of the Association who desire to attend are invited to kindly intimate their wish before June 10th (after which date all remaining accommodation will be disposed of) to the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Simla.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, yesterday evening, when Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani presided.

The report among other things stated:—The total number of students remained the same as it was last year. The numbers in the Secondary and Nagpada Schools show a fair increase. But the Primary school shows a decline, owing to the fact that new Municipal and indigenous private schools have of late been coming into existence in the adjoining localities. This led to the primary school being overhauled and three classes being eliminated. It may be mentioned in this connection that the removal of the school to a more suitable building is under contemplation. The new locality being more central and favourable, it is expected that the school will find here a more congenial soil for its growth and expansion. The Nagpada Branch continues to flourish well so as to justify its existence. It proves an agreeable relief to the Central Middle School, where the classes are now working at a high pressure, being full to their highest capacity. The average attendance varied from 77 per cent. in the primary school to 81 per cent. in the Secondary school. It fell low during the prevalence of malaria, small-pox and other epidemics, which have of late been proving a disturbing element. The professed object of the Anjuman has all along been to carry the light of education to all classes even to the darkest nooks. With this object in view, the scales of fees were kept moderate, varying in accordance with the means of the payer. Besides, on an average, no less than 44 per cent. are admitted free, on the production of a satisfactory certificate of poverty; and deserving Mahomedan boys are further provided with necessary reading books and fees for admission to public examination. At the Matriculation Examination 17 were sent up from the school. One of them owing to ill health was unable to undergo the examination and four passed.

To make religious education suit all sects of Islam, it is confined at present to instruction in the general history of Islam and its general principles and ethics, keeping quite clear of all sectarian and controversial subjects.

The report was adopted, and prizes having been distributed to the successful pupils, the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

FORMALLY INAUGURATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 4.

The Indian Women's University was formally inaugurated yesterday when the first meeting of its Senate was held in the amphitheatre of the Ferguson College. About 40 elected Fellows were present some of them having come from long distances specially for the occasion. Prominent among those present were the Hon. Mr. Sastriar and Mrs. Cousins from Madras, Professor Sanjivarao and Professor Telang from the United Provinces, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Messrs. Gharpure, Dalvi, Joshi and several others from Bombay.

Mr. Karve, as chairman of the provisional committee, welcomed the Fellows and made a lengthy statement tracing the growth of the university movement from its inception in December last, when, as President of the National Social Conference, he adumbrated the scheme in his presidential address. Mr. Karve also dealt with several objections brought against the movement.

Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar was elected Chancellor of the University on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Sastriar seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kamat; and the election of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye as Vice-Chancellor was proposed by Prof. Sanjivarao, seconded by Mr. Dixit.

The provisional committee had decided that the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor should be called the President and the Vice-President respectively, but when the proposal came before the meeting it was resolved to retain the nomenclature Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

A Syndicate consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Principals of affiliated colleges and seven members to be elected by Fellows, was then appointed and the Syndicate was authorised to exercise the financial powers of the Senate until the next meeting of the Senate.

It was then resolved that the Syndicate should be requested to frame rules and regulations for the University. This ended the first day's business of the Senate.

A PUNJAB OUTRAGE.

MURDERERS TRACED TO THE FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

Thomas Grogan, son of a foreman of the North-Western Railway was shot dead at Chaman, on the 24th ultimo, by two men who fired at him through the window of the house in which he was at the time.

The tracks of the murderers were traced to the frontier where the pursuit was taken up by the Afghan authorities in co-operation with the British border military police. Nothing further has since been heard of the fugitives. However, the motive for the murder is not known.

SURAT HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The opening ceremony of an Health Exhibition was performed at Surat on Saturday evening by the Collector of the District. This was followed by a cinema lecture on "Tuberculosis" by Major W. Glen Liston. On Sunday there were demonstrations and lectures and to-day a public meeting will be held at which a Sanitary Association will be established. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, further demonstrations and lectures on sanitary subjects will be given.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

THE RUSH TO SEE "UNDINE."

"Undine" is well described on the New Alexandra's programme as a superb marine picture, for judging by the reception it was accorded on Saturday and Sunday, it must be admitted that this film is really remarkable in its conception, plot, settings and photography. There was a regular rush of spectators at the cinema on Saturday and Sunday, notwithstanding the fact that the prices were advanced slightly. We have no doubt that during the week, one of the chief attractions among cinema goers locally will be the exhibition of this Universal masterpiece, a worthy successor of "Neptune's Daughter," The lady taking the part of Undine, Miss Ida Schnall, the champion woman athlete of the world, does perfect justice to her part and her big dive and swimming feats are well worth the visit. Those who enjoy a good film, are recommended to make a point os seeing this picture.

GOKHALE AND MEHTA MEMORIALS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I happened to read a few days back that the Gokhale Memorial Committee in Madras have decided to entrust their work to Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of our own city.

That piece of information naturally made me ask myself what the Bombay Committees were doing about their memorials to the late Mr. Gokhale and Sir P. M. Mehta. I shall feel obliged if you will please allow me to open in your paper that question. Whatever else the two Memorial Committees may decide upon, worthily to perpetuate the memory of these two eminent sons of India, I think they should not forget the fact that no memorial of these patriots would be considered complete which leaves out of account the claim of the noble city of India to have the statues of her greatest citizens to adorn her public places. That was the point which His Highness the Aga Khan most strongly emphasized in his speech on the late Mr. Gokhale at the Bombay Town Hall meeting more than a year ago. And what is true of Mr. Gokhale is equally true of Sir Pherozeshah. So, statues of these two patriots constitute a *sine qua non* of any memorial to them worthy of the name.

And what would please the souls of these great lovers of India and the true supporters of "genuine Swadeshism," better than that, the work of creating their memorial in marble,—a national work as it is,—should be entrusted to an Indian? This aspect of their memorial should never be lost sight of by the members of the two Memorial Committees. If they do so, the public will rightly consider them as having proved untrue to the memory of these two mighty souls than whom our country knows no more fervent champions of Indian merit and Indian talent. It was this impulse that made Mr. Gokhale entrust the work of the Ranade statue to Mr. Mhatre and the public knows how well that work is done.

When I advocate the claim of Mr. Mhatre I am not putting forward the plea of "spurious Swadeshism." Mr. Mhatre should be entrusted with the task because he has proved himself not only the best sculptor in India but because his work matches with the work of some of the best sculptors from Europe. Witness his statue of Queen Victoria which can hold its own with similar works even of sculptors like Sir Thomas Brock, Mr. Onslow Ford and Mr. Alfred Gilbert, not to speak of sculptors much inferior to them in talent and workmanship! In entrusting the work of the statues of Mr. Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah to Mr. Mhatre, we are therefore assured of getting the best work done in India by an Indian artist, a thing which the late Mr. Gokhale *did* actually see done in the case of his great Guru, the late Justice Ranade. What Mr. Gokhale did in the case of his Guru, we should surely not omit to do in his own case, if we really consider him *our* Guru and would give a practical proof of our faith in him by going and doing likewise.—Yours, etc.,

X.

THE PREVENTION OF CORROSION.

The Chamberland process of preventing corrosion of boilers, condensers and other metal structures in contact with water and other corrosive liquids is now fairly well known to engineers, writes the "Irish Builder and Engineer," as it has been very widely availed of. The principle involved is the application of an electro motive force to overcome those produced by two dissimilar metals, or the same metal in different conditions in contact with an electrolyte. One or more iron electrodes are fitted in the vessel requiring protection and connected with the positive pole of a small dynamo, the current being continuous and the pressure low, about 8 volts. The negative pole of the dynamo is connected to the vessel, and as the electrodes are insulated from the latter, a current is continually flowing from them to the walls of the vessel, thus causing corrosion of the electrodes only. These can be economically replaced. Boilers so treated are not only saved from corrosion, but the formation of scale is prevented. The current consumption in the case of a condenser is found to be 1 ampere per 500 square feet of cooling surface. In the case of boilers a heavier current is required in order to cope with scale formation, and it is estimated for those of the marine type I ampere is necessary per 300 square feet of heating surface. A vessel with twelve Yarrow boilers, the heating surface of each being 4,125 square feet, has been protected from corrosion and kept free from scale with a current of 5 amperes per boiler. In this instance the electrodes consisted of two 7 feet lengths of 3 inch by ⅜ inches bar iron, fitted in the steam-drawn joint below the water level.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 5, 1916

HONOURS AS USUAL.

Honours as usual, only more of them, seems to be the motto of the British Government during the war in regard to the conferment of decorations for services distinguished or mediocre. None can have failed to be struck during the past few years, that is the past decade and a half, with the huge growth in the list of decorations. In Queen Victoria's time that great Monarch of unforgettable goodness and sound judgment used to insist upon moderation in these matters. She foresaw the danger of making titles too cheap and was forever placing a restraining hand on the lavish intentions of her ministers. During the two succeeding reigns, however, ministers seem to have had it much their own way, and, if anyone takes the trouble to compare the list, say of knights batchelors or companions of the various orders, in any book of reference of twenty or even ten years ago with one of to-day, he will see how painfully profuse titles are to-day compared with what they were then. Whether this is a good or bad thing may be largely a matter of opinion. In justice to the expansive generosity of the Crown in this particular nowadays, there is this to be said, that titles and orders are less the preserve of the already titled and the official classes than they used to be, and the arts, science and literature, and even humble labour, are more widely recognised. But it does seem to many people that honours are in these days distributed with too lavish a hand, especially for political services, or what would be more accurately described as financial services for political purposes. Politics is a horribly corrupting influence in the distribution of titles where the party managers find that a Prime Minister is over-yielding and none too particular of enquiry. This man gets a peerage or a baronetcy for handing out large subscriptions to party funds, his own fitness to enter the ranks of the nobility being altogether a minor consideration; while another, who may not have paid for his title in hard cash, earns it, not by reason of any outstanding ability, but by surrendering himself body and soul to the whips, holding his tongue, suppressing any ability which he may possess and spending the best years of his life as an automaton that walks in and out of the division lobbies, and only opens his mouth according to order.

With the war a truce in poltics was called. It has not been kept strictly by a large number of people, but that is not of great importance. Nominally it exists. What a happy outcome of the truce it would have been, if it had had its logical sequel in a suspension of the odious practice of rewarding party services in the way that has been common in the past. How impressive it would be, and how much more dignified, if the nation were to eschew the honours, like other luxuries, for the period of the war. It does not seem to us an altogether desirable thing that the Government and the public should be bothering their heads about titles and decorations at a time when a crisis of such gravity is before them. At any rate, the sordid element of party rewards might have been dispensed with. But the result of the truce in this respect, judging by the honours lists that have been issued since the coalition came into being, seems to have been a bargain for a division of the spoils and thus we find the tuft-hunters of both parties figuring in a fat list issued on the occasion of the King's Birthday. Of course, many among those, who have been honoured, have well deserved recognition for notable services to the nation in connection with the war. But even here, would it not be better to wait till the war, which has not hitherto been exactly an orgie of victory, is over before distributing the honours? That is a consideration which it seems to us applies especially to many of the honours that have been conferred on officers of high rank for services in the field. An exception can be made in the case of the rank and file and officers in the minor ranks who have earned recognition by valour or distinguished conduct. One cannot too quickly reward them. But, in the case of the generals, surely the time for weighing up their services should be at the end of the war, when a correct perspective will enable us to judge more accurately who does or does not deserve recognition. One of the features of this war hitherto, as it is the feature of most wars in their earlier stages, has been the number of brilliant failures. There are quite a number of generals who have failed to carry out the tasks allotted to them; some of them have undoubtedly failed brilliantly, others have blundered badly; but both kinds have been decorated. There is no need to enter into invidious details. The fact is well-known. And it is an opinion more widely held than the authorities seem to realise, that there might be more success if there were less condonation, and even praise, of failure. The public are becoming rather tired of the frequency with which illness overtakes officers in high command, followed by the conferment of high rewards for their prematurely truncated activities. Those of us who are looking forward to the achievement of brilliant victories in the near future,—and we, ourselves, sincerely believe in their imminence,—sometimes wonder what distinction it will be possible to confer on the victorious generals to distinguish them from those who have failed.

THE INDIAN HONOURS.

The Indian Birthday Honours List this year is notable for the knighthood conferred on Dr. Stanley Reed, the editor of the "Times of India". This is we believe the first time that any journalist in India has been so honoured. On a previous occasion C.I.E.'s were conferred on the editors of three leading Anglo-Indian journals, and we believe some of the faithful among Indian journalists have been occasionally rewarded with Khan Bahadurships or Rao Bahadurships. To Sir Stanley Reed, however, belongs the unique honour of being the first journalistic knight in India, a fact on which those who know him will be ready wholeheartedly to congratulate him, while members of the profession at large should be gratified at the recognition that has been thus accorded to the part which the press plays in the social and political machinery of the State. Under the editorship of Sir Stanley Reed, the "Times of India" has occupied a very high place in the journalism of this country. Frankly the representative, generally speaking, of Government and official views it has always been conducted under its present editor, not only with ability, but with dignity and fairness to its opponents and a refreshing freedom from the bitterness, so often breaking out into offensive vituperation, which distinguishes some of its contemporaries which occupy the same platform. Apart from his activities as the editor of a leading journal of India, however, Sir Stanley Reed has occupied himself in many useful ways as a citizen of Bombay and as Commandant of the Bombay Light Horse he has brought that corps to a high state of efficiency.

For the rest, the Honours List is much on the ordinary lines. The people who automatically become knights or advance up the ladder of the various orders work into their places with the usual machinelike precision. With most of them it is merely a question of this year, next year or sometime; with few is it a case of never! One cannot be expected to take more than a lukewarn interest in what is more or less a purely domestic concern of the various secretariats. One only looks with interest to see what outsiders have been allowed to share the crumbs that fall from the table. The C.I.E. that has been conferred on Mr. J. D. MacBain is a recognition of the work of a gentleman who devotes a great deal of his time to philanthropic activities and has in particular done so in connection with the war. Mr. MacBain has been for some years an active member of the Corporation and one liked and respected by his fellow councillors, and we are glad to see his name in the list of Honours. The Silver Medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind is not a very great decoration, but we are glad that Mr. Masani, the unobtrusive but hardworking and extremely able secretary of the Bombay Corporation, has been singled out for a decoration and we trust that this is not the last time his name will appear in a list of Honours. Among the minor honours may be mentioned the Khan Bahadurship conferred on Khan Saheb Mahomed Taki, of the Bombay C.I.D. An Honours List without the name of this gentleman or his brother,—a remarkable couple whose rapid rise in the police service is the theme of general admiration,—would seem quite strange nowadays. We observe that another member of the Bombay C.I.D. force, in the person of Khan Saheb Kawasji Jamshedji Petigara, has also been similarly honoured. These petty honours do not seem to be very evenly distributed in the Bombay Police. The C.I.D. always gets the lion's share.

Notes of the Day

The Imminence of Great Developments.

Some very significant statements are contained in to-day's telegrams, bearing on the future of the war. First is Mr Henderson's statement to a gathering of Trade Unionists regarding the proposed abandonment of the Whitsuntide holidays. After declaring, on the authority of the Minister for Munitions, that we stand better in the matter of stocks of munitions, machine guns and heavy guns, and shells, all of the highest calibre and standard, than Mr. George had ever in his most sanguine moments expected, Mr. Henderson mysteriously remarked that the fact that they talked of postponing the holidays till the end of July and not till *after* the end of July ought to speak with greater eloquence than any language he could use. This can only mean that the Government expect something of very great importance to have happened by the time the next two months have expired, bringing the end of the war in sight. We hope his remark is not fated to be classed with one of those exuberant outbursts of unjustifiable optimism to which ministers are occasionally addicted.

Other Portents.

Then we have the announcement that the Verdun battle is culminating in favour of the French, and that the desperate assaults of the enemy are explained by his hope to delay, if he cannot prevent, the offensive of the Allies. That is not a new view, of course, of the desperate tactics of the Germans at Verdun; it has been expressed often enough in these columns. But it is interesting and significant as coming at this moment in a considered semi-official statement. Third, there is the increasing activity on the front held by the British, in the West and, fourth, the report, which may or may not be true, that Sofia is being busily fortified for its defence. We think there is little doubt that we are on the eve of very important developments on all the fronts.

The Telegraph Censors and "New India."

A peculiar use of the telegraph censorship, which was instituted for the purposes of the war, is being made by the Censor's Department in Madras. The news of the demanding of security under the Press Act from "New India," which ostensibly has nothing to do with the Censor, and is certainly not likely to cause any embarrassment to the authorities, civil or military, in connection with the war, was suppressed altogether. The approving comment of the "Madras Times," however, was allowed to come over the wire to Bombay. What purpose the Censors thought they could serve by suppressing the telegrams containing the news we cannot imagine. It naturally came here with the Madras papers themselves in less than a couple of days and was duly published. The suppression seems quite senseless.

Another Instance.

Friday's "New India" contains another example of equally inexplicable procedure. Some expressions of opinion of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and other leading men in Allahabad on the action of the Madras Government in regard to "New India" were telegraphed to that paper and reached its office. Almost immediately, however, the telegram was recalled by the Censor who in Madras, it appears, has a habit of letting the telegram go out first and reading it afterwards. The telegram was sent back and has not yet been allowed to appear. As "New India" remarks, the telegram did not contain anything of value to the Kaiser or his General Staff. It did not divulge the plans of General Joffre nor give any details of the campaign in Mesopotamia. We hope that Dr. Sapru, as member of the Imperial Council, will make enquiries as to why his views on a subject not even remotely connected with the war should be suppressed by the telegraph censors, and why these worthy gentlemen should not be told to mind their own business.

Radium in India.

The resolution which the discovery and application of radium has brought about in medical science cannot be sufficiently realised. Like all valuable things, however, its supply is limited in proportion to its value, and it is, therefore, very welcome news that India,—whose resources in natural products are almost inexhaustible,—can be made to supply a large quantity of this very precious element. According to an official report the result of prospecting for pitch-blende in the hills near Banukap in the Gya District of Bihar are considered to be very promising. The pitch-blende found is described as one of the richest is radium-content in the world. One may, therefore, well echo the hope expressed by the "Pioneer",

"that India will eventually make its regular contribution to the supply of radium which is all too short to meet the growing demand for scientific and medical purposes."

The Monsoon.

There can be little doubt now that the *chota bursat* which broke in Bombay last Friday forenoon to the accompaniment of much thunder and lightning, was the close herald of the regular rainy season in our midst. According to the traditions of the Bombay Meteorological Office, June 5th is the normal date for the arrival of the monsoon in Bombay. But in actuality, during the last decade and a half the day most approximating to the break of the monsoon has been nearer the 14th of June, as will be seen from the following table, which gives the first day of each year since 1900 during the 24 hours of which the rainfall has exceeded an inch:—

Year	Date.	Inches.
1900	25th June	3.83
1901	13th ,,	4.29
1902	11th ,,	1.33
1903	13th ,,	1.69
1904	8th ,,	1.65
1905	26th ,,	3.13
1906	13th ,,	3.44
1907	12th ,,	1.22
1908	17th ,,	3.36
1909	5th ,,	2.06
1910	22nd ,,	3.23
1911	11th ,,	2.46
1912	19th ,,	1.29
1913	8th ,,	2.99
1914	14th ,,	1.45
1915	17th ,,	1.67

Present Prospects.

This year, as yet the rainfall has not approached the total of an inch in 24 hours' time, the nearest approach to that amount having been 0.98 inches, which was registered during the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday last. The total rainfall registered from the 1st instant till 8 a.m. yesterday was 1.55 inches. Though the skies were heavily overcast the whole of yesterday, beyond occasional drizzles there were hardly any showers worth the name. The presence of high winds and rough sea, however, indicates that the *burra bursat* will not be long delayed in Bombay. Last year, though the first spell of real monsoon weather was experienced on the 17th June, it was on the 26th and 27th June that actual monsoon floods overtook Bombay. From 8 a.m. on June 26th to 6 p.m. on the 27th June, no less than 10.89 inches had been registered. It is to be seen whether there will be any approach to previous records this season, but one would not be surprised if such should be the case. The season has commenced much earlier this year, for, against a total of 1.55 inches recorded up to 8 a.m. on June 4th this year, in 1915 and 1913 there was absolutely no rainfall at all recorded and only .13 inches had been registered in 1914.

THE LATE MR. COWASJI KHAMBATA.

A FORGOTTEN BUT GREAT CITIZEN OF BOMBAY.

MAKER OF PORT CANNING.

It is a trite saying, founded on the experience of ages of human verities, that oftener than not the people of a great country or city remain blissfully ignorant of the existence of some of their best men, best in the sense in which Aristotle understood and expounded it in his Ethics and Politics. The aristocracy of which that Hellenic philosopher spoke and wrote was the small body of men in a City State who most possessed the greatest talents and the noblest virtues for the exercise of rendering the greatest good to their less fortunate citizens. Such an intellectual and noble-minded person died on Friday last in his humble retirement at the ripe age of 87 absolutely forgotten by the citizens of Bombay whom he loved with all the ardent enthusiasm of a native of the town and to whom he rendered valuable service in a most unobtrusive and unostentatious way in years gone by.

The late Mr. Cowasji Edulji Khambata belonged to a generation which has almost passed away. He was five years younger than our great nonogenerian who, Rishi-like, leads the even tenor of his autumn life in the retreat at Warsowa, but ever vigilant and mindful of all that is going around him and in the country with the same fixity and nobility of purpose for which he strenuously worked for the welfare of his countrymen for fully two generations. Mr. Cowasji's other contemporaries were themselves better known and even greatly honoured, such good citizens as the late S. S. Bengalee, Nowroji Furdoonji, K. R. Kama, Jehangir B. Wacha, P. J. Talyarkhan, Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Doctors Bhau and Narayan Daji and others. But the deceased, shy by nature, perferred to live in anonymity, never pushing himself forward, but ever silently rendering to his countrymen such service as his talents commanded. He was one of the earliest of those brilliant scholars which Elphinstone College produced between 1845 and 1865, scholars succeeded by an equally brilliant band between 1865 and 1900 of whom the most eminent were the late Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. K. T. Telang, and Mr. M. G. Ranade.

EARLY JOURNALISTIC EFFORTS.

The lineaments of the man were well discerned and marked in his academic days. His earliest literary scholarship was greatly admired and talked of by those who knew what a pen he wielded in the columns of the "Bombay Telegraph and Courier," conducted in the Fifties of the Nineteenth Century by the accomplished Mr. Craig. Those efforts were of two kinds. Sometimes they were bright paragraphs on current topics or European politics written in perfect English, which charmed his English editor whose own compositions, in the way of public lectures, were gems of literary style and finish. Sometimes they were translations of spirited articles appearing in the then nascent Gujarati Press, namely the "Samachar" and the "Chabook." On finishing his academic studies at Elphinstone College, he joined the eminent firm of a wealthy Parsi engaged in trade with China, known as Rustonji Edulji Bottlewala & Co. which unfortunately came to grief in the aftermath of the frantic speculation of 1864-65. The firm did little by way of share speculation. It failed because of the bankruptcy of those whom the firm had advanced large sums and of the heavy fall in cotton prices at Liverpool, consequent on the close of the American War (1861-65). But while in the service of the firm Mr. Cowasji's assiduity combined with his commercial sagacity endeared him to his master. It was during this period that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji founded the "Rast Goftar" as the organ of the advanced or Liberal section of the Parsi community for purposes of social and religious reform and the spread of education, specially female. The "Rast Goftar" was not unlike the "Spectator," established about the same time (1850-1) in London. Thanks to his ardent and enthusiastic coworkers, that journal fast rose into reputation. It was suggested that some of its columns might be devoted to English so that the spirit of the Gujarati Press might be understood and appreciated by the Government and the European community. Mr. Cowasji, was, of course, marked and selected as *facile princeps* of the writers in the English columns. His knowledge of English literature was extensive. Endowed with a retentive memory, which he retained till the last hour of his death, and a facile pen, he used to dash off articles which soon became the talk of the town. In that pre-University period, when the torch of High Education was just beginning to burn with a lambent flame, these contributions which appeared in the English columns of the "Rast Goftar" from the pen of Mr. Cowasji and his other college friends were deemed highly creditable. During the dark days of the Mutiny rabid articles had been persistently appearing in the columns of the "Bombay Times," edited by the indomitable but wholly misguided Dr. Buist, the burthen of which was the rank disloyalty of Indians

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ATTACK ON FORT VAUX.

SPLENDID DEFENCE BY FRENCH.

ITALIANS REPULSE VIOLENT ATTACKS.

TURKISH FLANKING MOVEMENT FRUSTRATED.

A French semi-official statement says that the battle of Verdun is culminating and the result appears already to be in favour of the French.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans attempted a powerful offensive which continued all day. Continual attacks of compact masses succeeded one another, but the magnificent resistance of the French troops held the upper hand. The fighting in front of Fort Vaux attained unprecedented fury and parties of enemy penetrated the ditch north of the Fort but in the interior of the Fort, the French are holding out vigorously.

There was sharp fighting in the Ypres salient on a front of 3,000 yards and the Germans succeeded in pushing through the British defences to the depth of 700 yards in the direction of Zillbeke. The Canadians holding the sector counter-attacked and succeeded in gradually driving the enemy from much of the ground he had gained.

The battle on the Italian front between the Adize and Brenta is becoming more desperate. Violent and repeated enemy attacks were stopped dead everywhere.

The Germans on the Russian front attacked three times in the Jacobstadt region, but after passing their entanglements were thrown back on their trenches by Russian fire.

Strong Turkish forces in the Caucasus attempted to outflank the Russian salient near Mamahatun, but the Russians evacuated Mamahatun after destroying a bridge.

Anzac mounted troops attacked an enemy post 20 miles north-east of Katia in the Suez Canal zone and drove the enemy with considerable loss.

General Smuts reports from German East Africa that the British columns are continuing the advance.

It is officially announced that the enemy's losses at Dar Fur are heavier than previously estimated.

A Salonika telegram states that 25,000 Bulgars have entered Greek territory, and the border inhabitants are fleeing southwards.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that a day would be given for the discussion of the operations in Mesopotamia, while all documents except of the most confidential character would be published so far as the public interest permitted.

ACTIVITY ON WHOLE VERDUN FRONT.

FURIOUS FIGHTING AT FORT VAUX.

HEAVY FIGHTING ROUND FORT VAUX.

ENEMY'S CONTINUAL MASSED ATTACKS.

MAGNIFICENTLY HELD-UP BY THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 3.

The following communiqué was issued last night:—On the left of the Meuse both artilleries were very active in the sector of Hill 304 and between Mort Homme and the Meuse.

The Germans on the right bank of the river attempted between the pond at Vaux and the village of Damloup a powerful offensive which continued all day.

Continual attacks of compact masses succeeded one another, but the magnificent resistance of our troops held the upper hand.

West of Fort Vaux our counter-attacks in reply to every German attack prevented any enemy progress. The fighting in front of Fort Vaux, which the Germans sought to capture at all costs, attained unprecedented fury. The assaulting columns were mown down by guns and machine-guns and suffered enormous losses.

Enemy masses sent up as reinforcements were caught by the fire of our heavy batteries and flowed back in disorder towards Dieppe.

The enemy in the sector of Damloup, at the foot of the Meuse Heights, succeeded in penetrating a village of which we hold the greater part.

An artillery duel continues very fiercely on the whole front on the right of the Meuse.

VERY STUBBORN FIGHTING.

ENEMY ASSAULTS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 2.

This afternoon's communiqué reports a very violent bombardment on the whole front at Verdun.

On the right of the Meuse the battle continued to vary during the night, being fought with extreme stubbornness on the whole from Thiaumont Farm as far as Damloup. Enemy assaults in the Thiaumont and Douaumont region were replused.

South of Fort Douaumont the German penetrated the southern part of Caillette Wood and reached Vaux Pond, but all their attacks in the region of Vaux and Damloup were broken with very heavy losses.

On the left of the Meuse we advanced a hundred metres in the enemy's communication trenches south of Caurettes Wood, between which and the village of Cumieres an enemy attack was stopped by our fire before it could debouch.

Our air squadrons scattered an enemy squadron which attempted to drop bombs again on Barledue. A Fokker and another enemy aeroplane were felled.

ASSAULTS MULTIPLIED.

ENEMY GAIN AN ADVANTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 3.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—Left of the Meuse our positions on Hill 304 and our second lines were subjected to a violent bombardment.

On the right of the Meuse the struggle continues in the sector of Vaux Fort with the same desperation. All enemy attempts to the west and the east were repulsed. The Germans multiplied their furious assaults against the Fort itself despite ravages in their ranks caused by our artillery and machine-guns which drove the foe back time after time.

Nevertheless in the course of the night parties of enemy penetrated the fosse north of the Fort, in the interior of which we are holding out vigorously.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

NO ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP THE ADVANTAGE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 4.

Last night's communiqué stated:—On the right bank of the Mause there was no infantry action.

The artillery duel continued very violently on the Thiaumont Farm-Vaux front.

The situation is unchanged in Vaux Fort. The enemy did not attempt to develop the advantage he gained last night. Our second lines on the right of the Meuse were bombarded.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The "London Gazette" announces that Major Churchill relinquishes the temporary Lieut.-Colonelcy on ceasing to command a battalion of the Scots Fusiliers.

VERDUN BATTLE CULMINATING.

RESULT ALREADY IN FAVOUR OF FRENCH.

WHY THE GERMANS ARE IN HASTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The battle of Verdun is culminating and the result appears already to be in our favour, says a French semi-official statement.

The only explanation of the enemy's stubborness despite his terrific losses is that he is obliged to finish as quickly as possible in order to delay, if not prevent the allies' offensive.

TWO FACTORS IN DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

LACK OF HUMAN MATERIAL AND COPPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

The "Pioneer's" military correspondent in London wires:—

There is a great deal in what the "Retch" says to the Russian people. The editor sent a special correspondent into Germany at the beginning of the war and kept him there. He has just returned to Petrograd and he says:—, As early as December 1914 persons who are well acquainted with Germany, calculated that the supply of human material would be exhausted about May or June of this year, and it is a fact that in the coming summer campaign Germany will no longer have adequate contingents of reserves at her disposal to meet the new reserves of Russia and England. This must inevitably lead to the military victory of the Allies over Germany. Germany is moreover now extremely short of nickel and copper, the latter being indispensable for parts of shells. Germans have tried all manners of expedients to secure copper from America, but thanks to the British blockade, they have obtained little or none. Two months ago articles of domestic utility, made of copper, were requisitioned by the German Government and the authorities have even removed the doors of stoves. All copper has been removed from works which are not supplying articles which are not used in the war. Boilers which cost a large sum of money and other extensive articles used in the chemical industry, the pride and glory of Germany, have been seized and recast at Charlottenburg near Thiergarten. The "Retch" correspondent was shown the manufactory for making fuses which was closed owing to lack of raw materials. The absence of cotton for the preparation of nitro-glycerine has compelled Germany to use for this purpose a composition made of wood which diminishes the force of explosion fifty per cent. In the matter of copper Germany has found no substitute. The absence of this metal, will be the second decisive factor, next to the exhaution of human material in the defeat of Germany. Whenever Germany has made an attack at any given point she has left only a minimum number of troops on other fronts. I think this is a great weakness of Germany for as soon as the time arrives when she will be unable to send a dozen army corps to a given point she will die a military death.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

In the House of Commons, on a motion for an adjournment, Mr. Churchill and others urged the publication of papers relating to Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that a day would be given for the discussion of the operations in Mesopotamia, while all documents except of the most confidential character would be published so far as public interest permitted.

LORD KITCHENER'S SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The Viceroy's war message, from the Secretary of State, dated June 1, says:—

Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons eulogised Lord Kitchener's services, in summoning into existence in so short a time, with so little friction, the enormous army now serving. Mr. Asquith reminded that "we had started the war on a military system which provided for the despatch abroad of only 150,000 men and we had been faced with strange unforeseen emergency, danger and hazards, brought into being in almost kaleidoscopic variety and unexpectedness."

GENERAL HAIG KEPT BUSY.

LIVELY WORK NEAR HOOGE.

INCORRECT GERMAN STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The communiqué from General Haig says:—There was sharp fighting in the Ypres salient to-day on a front of three-thousand yards between Hooge and the Ypres-Commines railway. The Germans opened an intense and sustained bombardment at quarter past nine in the morning, extending over the above mentioned iront and the area behind.

Their infantry attacked at noon and succeeded in penetrating our front trenches at several points, but were repulsed elsewhere. The enemy's artillery slackened at half past six in the evening. Fighting continues in this locality.

We exploded craters on the Vimy Ridge last night and in combination with the artillery penetrated the German trenches at a few points. Our infantry subsequently withdrew. The Germar communiqué's assertion, that strong English forces were repulsed at this point is incorrect.

Much aerial work was accomplished in clear weather yesterday. An enemy machine brought down in a fight in the air and burned by artillery fire. Another was driven down and damaged.

One of our balloons was driven by the wind into the enemy's lines. Its occupants landed in our lines in parachutes.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

CANADIANS DISPLAY UTMOST GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

A communiqué from General Haig says:—Very severe fighting continued without ceasing south-east of Ypres between Hooge and the Ypres-Menin railway.

The enemy following up yesterday evening's initial advantage pushed attacks at night and succeeded in pushing through our defences to the depth of 700 yards in the direction of Zillbeke.

The Canadians holding the sector counter-attacked at seven in the morning and succeeded in gradually driving the enemy from much of the ground he had gained.

The Canadians behaved with the utmost gallantry in counter-attacking successfully after a heavy and continuous bombardment. The enemy's losses were severe and many German dead were abandoned.

Opposite the re-entrant in our line near Fricourt north of the Somme a small party raided the German line last night bringing back prisoners after a sharp engagement with the Germans. The trench party suffered casualties but bombed several German dugouts.

We raided an enemy trench south-west of Augres last night, disposing of the garrison above the ground and bombing five dugouts. We retired without loss.

There has been much artillery activity to-day at Loos.

AIR LOSSES DURING MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

"The Times" has compiled a table of air losses during May from the daily official Anglo-French and German reports. The Allies destroyed or caused to descend, in circumstances suggesting wreckage, behind the enemy lines, 58 German machines; the Germans claim seven British and 34 French. The British admit the loss of seven machines.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

TWO BIG CONCERNS BANNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2,

The "London Gazette" announces that the Bataviaash and Handelsblad have been added to the firms with whom persons in the United Kingdom are prohibited from trading.

LATE MR. PETTIGREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that the question of granting an allowance to the widow and children of Mr. Pettigrew who died as a prisoner at Asram would be settled very speedily.

ITALIANS INCESSANTLY ATTACKED.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN SETTE COMMUNI ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 3.

The communiqué issued here states that the battle between the Adige and Brenta is becoming more desperate, especially along the Posina torrent and in the Sette communi zone. Violent and repeated enemy attacks against Posina were repulsed with enormous losses.

The enemy made furious efforts with great forces against the Italian wings, but were unable to advance a foot. The fighting on the Sette communi plateau has been very desperate as far as Assiago.

The Italians are still masters of the lower plateau on Monte Cengio, where they are resisting incessant attacks.

An Italian counter-offensive at Asiago made some progress, though impeded by enemy artillery fire.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

ATTACKS EVERYWHERE STOPPED DEAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 3.

A communiqué reports that the enemy offensive continued without interruption but was everywhere stopped dead.

There was an intense bombardment on the Posina torrent. The enemy violently attacked the Posina Heights but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

North-east of Cengio the position of Belmonte changed hands repeatedly and eventually was brilliantly recaptured and held by the Italians.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Ala, Verona, Vicenza and Schio. The damage done was very slight. Six persons were wounded.

The Italians dropped a hundred bombs on the encampments in the Astico Valley with good results and returned safely.

ASIAGO AND ARSIERO.

NOT HELD BY ITALIANS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Asiago and Arsiero are not the plateaux, which the Italians still hold, but small towns half a dozen miles within the Italian frontier at the head of the roads leading to Vicenza. The Italians have already announced their evacuation.

AIR RAID ON PORTO LAGOS.

BULGARIAN MUNITION DEPOT EXPLODES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, June 2.

An aeroplane raid on Porto Lagos caused an explosion in a Bulgarian munition depot.

BULGARIAN ADVANCE.

GREEK INHABITANTS FLEEING SOUTH.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

A Salonika telegram states that twenty-five thousand Bulgars have entered Greek territory, some thousands of them clad in German uniforms. The Greek inhabitants of the border districts are fleeing southwards and spreading panic as far as Seres by reports of rape, murder and pillage.

DEFENCE OF SOFIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Corriere Della Pughe's" Bucharest correspondent says, formidable defences are being prepared around Sofia. Many heavy guns have arrived from Germany and Austria. Men sixty years of age are being armed.

AMERICAN NAVY.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The Naval Appropriation Bill has passed the House of Representatives. It authorises five battle cruisers, four scout-cruisers, ten destroyers, fifty submarines and one hundred and thirty aeroplanes.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS AT HOME.

MR. BALFOUR GETS THE ORDER OF MERIT.

NEW BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Mr. Balfour receives the Order of Merit.

Lord Reading receives a Viscountcy.

The peerages include Mr. George Coats, the thread manufacturer, and Sir Arthur Nicolson.

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Members of Commons, Dr. Addison, Mr. Bowerman, Mr. John Macdonald (Falkirk Burghs), Mr. Mildmay, Sir Gilbert Parker and Sir Harry Samuel.

PROMOTED TO BE GENERAL.

Sir W. R. Robertson.

G. C. M. G.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

TO BE LIEUT.-GENERAL.

Sir Arthur Phayre has been promoted to be Lieut.-General.

LONDON, June 2.

The Baronetcies include the Members of Parliament: Sir William Aitken, who is the Canadian representative in France, Mr. Arthur du Cres, Mr. Bertram Falle, and the Honourable Eustace Fiennes, also Mr. Arthur Pearson.

The Knighthoods include the Members of Parliament: Messrs. James Agg-Gardner, George Greenwood, Robert Pearce, protagonist of the daylight saving in the House of Commons, and George Radford, also Mr. George Beilby, for services on the Inventions Board and Mr. Cook, Editor of the "Field."

The G.C.M.G. has been conferred on Sir Arthur Young, Governor of the Straits, and the K.C.M.G. on Mr. Marling, the Minister at Teheran.

An honorary G.C.M.G. has been conferred on his Highness Tunku Mohamed, of Negri Sembilan.

The C.M.G. has been conferred on Colonel Malcolm, lately commanding, the troops in Ceylon.

SERVICES IN THE FIELD.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The "Gazette" contains forty-five pages of Birthday Honours for services in the field, including the following:—

TO BE K. C. B.

Major-Generals Kiggell, Fowke, Ducane and Heath.

TO BE C. B.

The following officers of the Indian Army:—

Lieut.-Colonels S. H. Climo, C. H Beville, R. T. Ridgway, J. L. Gordon and G. W. Robinson.

TO BE C. M. G.

The following officers of the Indian Army:—

Major-General Cookson; Colonels G. F. Tinley, A. W. Wingate, W. C Walton, S. B. Grimson; Lieut.-Colonels F. G. Bradley, W. E. Banbury, H. I. Palmer, R. M. Edwards; Majors L. C. Jones, J. A. Longridge, A. G. Pritchard, J. R. Garrison, C. G. Rawling, and L. H. Abbott.

PROMOTED TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Colonels A. S. Cobbe and G. de S. Barrow.

The list also contains many promotions to Brevet rank and a large number of Distinguished Service Orders and Military Crosses.

PRINCE OF WALES.

RECEIVES MILITARY CROSS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The Prince of Wales receives the Military Cross.

BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

The addition of Mr. Arthur Balfour's name to the score of men distinguished in war, science, literature, art or politics, who compose the membership of the exclusive Order of Merit founded by King Edward in 1902 is a deserved recognition of the great services rendered to the Empire by a man who has served it for forty years as a member of Parliament and over thirty years as a minister of the Crown. Mr. Balfour entered his first ministery in 1885, when he was taken into the Cabinet by Lord Salisbury along with other members of the famous little Fourth Party who made themselves so powerful in the House of Commons during Mr. Gladstone's ministry in the early eighties. He has been President of the Local Government Board, Secretary for Scotland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons under Lord Salisbury and First Lord of the Treasury, Leader of the House of Commons and Prime Minister in his own ministry of 1902-06. He retired from the leadership of the Unionist Party a few years ago, owing to internal intrigues but continued to take a more or less active part in political affairs. From the beginning of the war his valuable advice and aid were placed at the disposal of the Government and last year he joined the Coalition Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Mr. Churchill. Mr. Balfour,

(Continued on page 8.)

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN

TURKS' HEAVY ATTACK REPULSED.

FLANKING MOVEMENT FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 2.

The communiqué says:—In the Caucasus we repulsed a heavy attack in the Baiburt region. Strong Turkish forces attempted to outflank our salient near Mamahatun. We evacuated Mamahatun after destroying a bridge.

In the direction of Diarbekir we repulsed an offensive by Turkish infantry and Kurdish cavalry.

GERMAN ATTACK AT JACOBSTADT.

SUCCESSFULLY COUNTERED BY THE RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 3.

The communiqué says:—The Germans at three o'clock on Thursday morning suddenly opened fire with rifles, machine-guns trench-mortars, and big and light guns, north-west of Jacobstadt.

Their infantry attacked three times, but after passing their entanglements were thrown back to their trenches by our fire.

Enemy artillery has been active in the vicinity of the Dvinsk position. An enemy attack south of Smorgon was repulsed.

KAISER'S ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 2.

An official message from Berlin says the Kaiser is visiting the army groups on the Eastern front.

ENEMY'S LOSSES AT DAR FUR.

HEAVIER THAN PREVIOUSLY ESTIMATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

It is officially announced that the enemy's losses at Dar Fur are heavier than previously estimated. War material is pouring in. Already half the population of 55,000 has returned to the town.

CANAL ZONE.

ENEMY POST ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

It is officially announced that Anzac mounted troops on May 31st attacked an enemy post twenty miles north-east of Katia and drove the enemy eastward with considerable loss. British aeroplanes bombed the fleeing Turks.

GENERAL SMUTS' ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2,

General Smuts reports that the position at Nikocheni, was assaulted and carried on May 30th with slight loss. The enemy retreated to Nkomazi station blowing up a bridge and leaving a train in our hands. Our columns are continuing the advance.

PETROL AND WHEAT FOR TOBACCO

RUMANIA'S ARRANGEMENT WITH TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, June 2.

Rumania will shortly make an arrangement with Turkey allowing the exportation to Turkey of petrol and wheat in return for tobacco. The Cabinet has rejected a similar arrangement with Bulgaria.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

The British steamers Tweedmouth, Sulia Park and Lady Ninian have been sunk.

The British steamer Baron-Vernon has been sunk.

MR. SAMUEL IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in Dublin, has conferred with Sir Robert Chalmers.

WHY HOLIDAYS SHOULD BE ABANDONED.

MR. HENDERSON EXPLAINS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has cancelled the Whitsun Holidays.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 3.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

Meetings of employers and employed continue to be held to pass a resolution approving the postponement of the Whitsun holiday.

Mr. Henderson, Minister of Education, addressing one of these gatherings last night said, that the test of fighting capacity and military genius was yet to come. The Government had been endeavouring to prepare and when the testing time came the British army would be better represented on all the battlefields than had been the case hitherto during the whole war.

He was not in a position to give all the facts at his disposal but he stated on the authority of the Minister of Munitions that in regard to stocks of munitions, machine-guns and heavy guns, of the highest standard and shells of the highest calibre, we stood better than the Minister in his most sanguine moment ever expected us to stand.

The need of deferring the holidays was undeniable, the enemy might transfer his attention to us and it would then be necessary to expend ammunition at the rate at which it was being expended at Verdun.

The question had been asked—why postpone to the end of July? It was sufficient to say to the end of July and not after the end of July and that ought to speak with greater eloquence than any language he could use.

The larger the output the greater would be the response from the men in the trenches. He hoped the latter would be able to strike the hardest blow yet struck on behalf of the Allied cause.

A BELATED REPORT.

DAMAGED GERMAN STEAMER AT BATAVIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 1.

A Singapore telegram of the 16th May says, his Excellency the G. O.C. communicates the following to the press:—

A steamer of about 4,000 tons arrived at Batavia on 14th May. On anchoring in Priok roads she hoisted the German merchant flag. The officers appeared to be Germans.

The steamer was painted to resemble a B. I. ship and was damaged by gun fire. The ship appears to be a German vessel which escaped from the shelter of some foreign port and has been damaged by British gun fire.

ANOTHER PRISONERS' CAMP SCANDAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

A published account of the experiences of French Physicians at Stendal shows a parallel to Wittenburg. Typhus broke out and the Germans fled. An ill-equipped prisoner, the doctor, dealt with the sick. The food was so bad that the French refused to eat it, whereupon they were placed in an enclosure with prisoners from Wittenburg suspected of typhus.

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived in Calcutta on Friday morning and left for Madras the same night. It seems that when she was last in Calcutta after her lecture visits to Decca and Mymensingh she sought an interview with the Governor who was then in Darjeeling. His Excellency made an engagement to grant her the desired interview on Friday and it was to fulfil that engagement that Mrs. Besant came to Calcutta.

Sir Charles Fox returned to Rangoon from leave on Friday and will resume duties to-day when Justice Parlett proceeds on six months' previlege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, I.M.S., Director Pasteur Institute, Burma, has been permanently appointed to the Bacteriological Department.

The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. A. R. Burnett Hurst, formerly Professor of Economics in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, to the Naoroji Manekji Wadia professorship of Statistics and Indian Economics at the Sydenham College of Economics, Bombay.

The following are appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Viceroy:—Rao Sahib Rama Ram (Madras), Babu Satis Chandra De (Bengal), Mr. Isa Charan (Burma), Babu Sakkmi Chundhari (Central Provinces).

Lieutenant Rana Jodha Jung has been appointed Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The Central Provinces Administration are considering the question of creating a new temporary appointment of Fifth Assistant Judicial Commissioner when Mr. D. T. Chadwick proceeds on deputation.

It is understood Mr. G. A. D. Stuart will act as Director of Agriculture, Madras.

SIR STANLEY REED, LL.D.



Photo by Vernon.
THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA," ON WHOM A KNIGHTHOOD HAS BEEN CONFERRED.

THE LATE MR. COWASJI KHAMBATA.

(Continued from page 6.)

of all races and creeds, high and low. He wanted to have them all treated with draconian severity. In short he was like a chartered libertine pouring forth in profusion almost daily his vials of wrath on the Indian community. His sweeping allegations, almost wholly unfounded, and his vitriolic aspersions became so intolerable that the "Rast Goftar," at last took up a strong attitude to defend the Indian community from those blasts of base insinuations. The articles from Mr. Cowasji's pen attracted notice in every quarter and were highly admired, not only for the logic of their facts and arguments but also for their dignified tone, their sobriety of language, and their lofty and loyal sentiments. The Indian proprietary of the "Bombay Times", was naturally indignant. Dr. Buist was compelled to resign and the editorship was entrusted to Robert Knight. That Bayard of Anglo-Indian journalism soon restored amity and brought back the olive branch. Later on, when he learned who was the principal contributor of the English articles in the "Rast Goftar," he was not slow to express his great admiration and appreciation of Mr. Cowasji. Thus the latter won his earliest spurs in Indian journalism, then in its infancy, during the troublous and excited times of 1857.

HIS COMMERCIAL CAREER.

But the exigencies of his own employers led Mr. Cowasji to proceed to Hongkong in 1859 to take charge of the firm's branch there. Here, too, he won his laurels in the line of merchants as he did in that of literary scholarship. He had mastered the economic writings of Adam Smith, Ricardo, and John Stuart Mill. Such was his grasp that his critical mind was able to discern the truth or fallacies of theories for which his practical business gave him the opportunity. Here was a combination of what the cultured scholar can accomplish in the business line,—a truth so sadly forgotten in these degenerate days. There is nothing more valuable than a post-university life engaged in mercantile and industrial pursuits. No sooner had Mr. Cowasji returned from Hongkong than he was asked to proceed to London where he remained for nearly three years, gaining fresh experience but in the midst of an entirely different civilisation which may be called the very antipodes of the Chinese. From the further East to the West was a great transition. But Mr. Cowasji's capacious and ripening mind was able to obtain a complete grasp, not only of the highly organised mercantile and industrial methods of England, then in the full tide of Cobdenism and Free Trade, but also of the sociology which characterised British civilisation.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Returning from London about 1863, Mr. Cowasji found Bombay in the wild ferment of share speculation brought by the plethora of silver and gold poured by Liverpool into Bombay as the fabulous profits of cotton which had steadily risen from 175 rupees to over 600 rupees per candy. A variety of mushroom banking and financial institutions were springing up, some of them promoted by wealthy men but not of the species of *nou veau riche*. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Dinshaw Manekji Petit's firm was well-known and had in no way been embroiled in share speculation. But it had amassed a good fortune in cotton. So he promoted one of the few really sound banking institutions of the day, called the Royal Bank of India. The late Mr. John Gordon, who was afterwards the able Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was appointed Manager. The bank opened more than one branch in some of the rich cotton districts, Dhollera included. The descriptions of cotton for years past known in the trade as "Surat" and "Broach" were in the early Sixties known as "Fair Dhollera." But in those days the facilities for cash and other remittances were few and far between. Again, Dhollera was not approached then by rail. Mr. Cowasji was appointed by the shrewd Mr. Dinshaw Petit as the Agent of the branch in that cotton city which was really considered the cottonopolis of Gujerat and Kattyawar. Mr. Cowasji there displayed for the first time what his financial abilities were in the practical line. Well read in the history of the Bank of England and other British banking institutions, and experienced in practical banking and finance at Hongkong and London, he was recognised as a personage worthy to take charge of any first class banking institution. Unluckily the Royal Bank was also whirled into the vortex of the local speculation of 1863-64 and its affairs came to be wound up like the hundred other institutions of its kind which had sprung upon Bombay between 1863 and 1865 with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd. So, Mr. Cowasji had to return to Bombay but infinitely enriched by his practical experience as the manager of a first class branch bank. But meanwhile his old college friend, Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, had started an Anglo-vernacular journal called "Native Opinion," more or less on the lines of the progressive "Rast Goftar." The editor was a well-read Elphinstonian, Mr. Narayan Parmanand, who brought it to great eminence as one of the best organs of Indian opinion. Mr. Cowasji was a constant contributor to this journal and he enriched it with many articles on a variety of topics, literary, commercial, industrial, educational and social. Indeed by this time he was able to put forth his matured experience in the columns of that journal. They showed what a master he was of his pen and how disinterestedly he could wield it in the public weal. But few even then knew who was the writer, such was his innate modesty and such his constitution to work for the public good silently. Scores and scores of such valuable contributions had been collected by him for his private friends many of which were presented by him from time to time to the present writer. It is to be devoutly hoped that the family of the deceased will place those collections in the hands of some competent person in order that they may be published for the better education of the present generation Many of the problems on which he then wrote so wisely and well are still with us. Those contributions display his profound sagacity and judgment.

PORT CANNING.

Liquidation was the order of the day from 1866 to 1872. Mr. Cowasji soon became engaged in a bankrupt firm of colossal proportions. Mr. Karsondass Madhevdas had failed with immense liabilities and his estate was vested in Trustees under Act 28 of 1865. Mr. Cowasji was appointed manager to the Trustees. But in 1870 his old friend an employer, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, asked him to go to Port Canning and report to him and his brother directors of the Port Canning Land and Investment Company, on the future prospects of that settlement. This company was started in Bombay also, along with the Bengal Credit Mobilier, to reclaim the Soonderbunds and convert them into a big zemindari. It was a *bona-fide* concern, as sound as the Back Bay Company. But it suffered on account of the speculation. Its shares, worth Rs. 1,000, had once gone to a premium of over Rs. 2,000. But the general debacle of 1866 had brought it down to less than Rs. 200. But, after Mr. Cowasji had made his report, the Directors took heart and strenuously determined to prosecute the original objects for which it was started. It is the only reclamation company which has not only retrieved its shattered fortunes but proved to the world that capital, enterprise, perseverance, ability and integrity could accomplish by way of ultimate success. The elaborate survey report of Mr. Cowasji and his firm belief in the brilliant prospects of the investment, was the turning point in the fortunes of the Port Canning Company. Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. were the Secretaries and Treasurers and Mr. Dinshaw Petit was the chairman. The Board appointed Mr. Cowasji as their manager in 1872. From that year forward to the date of his retirement 30 years later, he was the life and soul of the company. The head office was in Bombay but the reclamation works and the zemindari were at Port Canning. The Board were in reality absentee landlords and their active chief steward was Mr. Cowasji. No person put more brains in reclaiming the malarial Soonderbunds than he and none succeeded more brilliantly. He worked incessantly with energy, forecast and judgment, to make the Soonderbunds, a malarial waste, into a smiling agricultural soil bringing fat dividends for its shareholders. Such was the fame of this conversion that more than one Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor praised it and complimented Mr. Cowasji on his management. The work for the first 15 or 20 years was of a most arduous character. It was so uphill and there were so many difficulties to surmount that any other person with less perseverance and brains would have left it in despair. But Mr. Cowasji was made of sterner stuff. His varied banking and financial experience, his extensive reading of scientific books and papers on how marshy and other lands could be converted into rich landed estates, and above all his mature judgment and complete grasp of the work to be handled, stood him in good stead. His weekly reports to the Board were a marvel of the brevity of correspondence most valued in a first class business firm. They were much admired by a grateful Board who, the more they saw of his energy, his exertions, and his unspotted integrity, the more they admired his ability and capacity and his most efficient and prosperous management. Malaria was no deterrent. Indeed he worked so hard in the Soonderbunds for the first twenty years that he was veritably inoculated with it. He used to take large doses of quinine daily. It was under such physical ailments that Mr. Cowasji with indomitable energy persevered and eventually brought the company to the highest state of efficiency and prosperity on his retirement some 12 or 14 years ago. The shares which were hardly worth Rs. 175, when he took over charge of the management in 1872, are worth to-day fully Rs. 700 and there is every prospect of this company, one of the best managed zemindaris in Bengal, showing even larger profits so as to bring up the share value to Rs. 1,000. This is the magnificent feat achieved by Mr. Cowasji. The liberal education he first received at Elphinstone College had throughout stood him in good stead. Here was a cultured man, who being put to business, was able to show what culture combined with business experience and stern probity could accomplish.

A GREAT CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

If Mr. J. N. Tata is recognised throughout the country as a colossal captain of industry, it may be said of Mr. Cowasji Edulji Khambata, that he was equally another talented captain of industry in the agricultural line—only his work was known to a handful, because he chose to do it silently without any ostentation. The Bombay Improvement Trust ought to have had at its head such a person from the very commencement. He would have shown to Bombay what marvels he could have accomplished, how he might have done away with slums, how he might have invested lands profitably, and how he might have been regarded as a saviour of Bombay in the true sense of that word. And yet Bombay never knew his worth and he died at the ripe age of 87 neglected by his fellow-citizens!

Lastly, it should never be forgotten that during the long tract of years, say, from 1872 to the day of his death, he was now and again a contributor to the columns of the "Times of India" and the defunct "Bombay Gazette." From Martin Wood to Mr. T. J. Bennett, he was cordially welcomed for many of his economic contributions which were a marvel of lucidity combined with terseness which many a Secretariat man might envy. His review of the annual earnings of Bombay mills was a treat regularly afforded to the readers of both these journals. None knew his literary worth and other accomplishments more than Messrs. Gratton Geary and Bennett. Such was Mr. Cowasji Edulji Khambata, who departed this life on Friday last forgotten by the citizens of Bombay for whose best welfare, morally and materially, he silently worked for nearly half a century. And what an exemplary life he led! What a genial and witty companion of an agreeable character he made in his own narrow circle of friends! What nobility, what magnanimity and what liberality, poor as he was, he possessed! Such a citizen is indeed rare and Bombay should mourn the loss of so worthy a personage every way remarkable and still unknown! He leaves behind a permanent memorial of his own in the Port Canning Co. which, it is to be hoped, will be more durable than brass or marble.

A TALL ORDER.

BRAZIL'S COTTON ASPIRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, June 2.

President Braz has opened a Cotton Congress with the object of taking measures with a view to enabling Brazil to supply the world's cotton markets.

INDIAN ARMY HONOURS LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

With reference to the Birthday Honours the list of rewards granted to Indian officers and men for distinguished service in the field will be announced at the end of the month.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS AT HOME.

(Continued from page 7.)

throughout his political career, has devoted much attention to questions of Imperial Defence and he founded the Committee of Imperial Defence which has since become a permanent part of the machinery of government. He occupies a leading position as a critic in science, philosophy and literature and as a writer on metaphysics. His "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" published as a young man created something of a great stir in orthodox circles and his "Theism and Humanism" a series of lectures delivered for the Gifford Lectures and afterwards elaborated in book form are an extension and development of his earlier excursions in the realms of metaphysics. He was President of the British Association in 1904.

Lord Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs) has been Lord Chief Justice of England since 1913. He began life on the Stock Exchange and at the age of thirty-two he was "hammered." He then went to the Bar and rapidly won distinction. He became Solicitor-General in 1910 and Attorney-General the same year. He was created a Baron in 1914. His new distinction is probably the reward for the financial services he has rendered to the Government during the war. It will be remembered he was Chairman of the Commission that went to the United States to arrange the Anglo-French-American loan.

Sir Arthur Nicholson is a well-known Liberal in Staffordshire, and a managing director of the firm of Brough, Nicholson and Hall of Leek. He was born in 1842 and made a knight in 1910.

The name of J. and P. Coats is famous throughout the world as manufacturers of cotton thread. Mr. George Coats is the son of one of the founders of the firm. He is a large landowner in Scotland and a figure in London Society. He is a Conservative, a member of the Carlton Club and of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which excludes tea and bacon but not thread.

Dr. Addison is a medical man, an authority on Anatomy and Physiology, who went into politics as a Liberal in 1910 and became Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education in 1914. At the beginning of the war he assisted the War Office in medical questions concerned with the war and when the Ministry of Munitions was formed he was appointed its Parliamentary Secretary.

Mr. Bowerman is Labour M.P for Deptford. He was General Secretary of the London Society of Compositors from 1892 to 1906 and President of the Trades Congress in 1901. He has rendered the Government great assistance in Trade Union questions during the war.

Mr. John Macdonald has been Liberal member for Falkirk Burghs since 1906 and previously represented Bow and Bromley.

Mr. Francis Bingham Mildmay is Unionist member for Totnes and has represented that constituency since, 1895.

Sir Gilbert Parker is the well-known novelist. He is a Canadian by birth and upbringing. He is a great protagonist of Tariff Reform and has been Conservative member for Gravesend since 1900. He was created a baronet in 1915.

Sir Harry Samuel is one of the scions of the far-reaching family of that name who also appear as Montagus, Montefiores and Beddingtons in the scroll of political and financial celebrities of England. He is one of those who have joined the Conservative side in politics and has been member for Norwood for the past six years. He previously represented Limehouse.

Sir William R. Robertson is Chief of Staff.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice is British Ambassador to the United States.

Sir William Maxwell Aitken is a Canadian Scot. He has been Unionist M. P., for Ashton-under-Lyne since 1910 and for the past year has been serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France as "Eye-Witness." He was knighted in 1911.

Mr. Arthur du Cros is vice-chairman and managing director of the Dunlop Rubber Company. He is a well-known company promotor. He has been member for Hastings since 1908, where he fought a famous contest with Lord Willingdon before his Excellency was raised to the Peerage.

Mr. Bertram Falle is Unionist member for Portsmouth.

Mr. Eustace Fiennes is the second son of the fourteenth Baron Saye and Sele and is Unionist member for Banbury.

Mr. Cyril Arthur Pearson is the well-known founder of "Pearson's Weekly," "Pearson's Magazine," the "Daily Express" and former proprietor of the "Standard." Some years ago he became blind and had to retire from active journalism. He has since devoted himself to the welfare of the blind and has done invaluable service during the war in arranging for the care of soldiers blinded on active service.

Mr. James Agg-Gardner is a brewer He has been for many years a stalwart supporter of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. He has represented Cheltenham with intervals of varying length since 1874, and is Lord of the Manor of that well-known retreat for Anglo-Indians.

Mr. George Greenwood is a well-known Liberal barrister and an original member of the Eighty Club. After more than one attempt to enter Parliament he got in for Peterborough in 1906.

W. G. GRACE.

AN APPRECIATION.

SECRET OF HIS UNIQUE SUCCESS,

The death of a distinguished cricketer at a time when the fate of nations is being decided on countless fields of battle may seem hardly worthy of notice, writes Mr. Home Gordon in the current number of the "Quarterly Review." Yet, even in the midst of this gigantic struggle, the thoughts and memories of a vast number of persons will have been moved by the passing away of Dr. William Gilbert Grace, whose prowess on many a green and bloodless sward made his name a household word in the latter half of the nineteenth century. There are forms that loom out of the past as supreme in the mastery of their art; Michael Angelo, Raphael, Beethoven, Joachim, Mario, Talma suggest themselves almost at hazard. In the realm of sport—that peculiarly British preoccupation—no other individual ever towered so colossally over all other players in any game as did he whom we all knew as "W. G.' Thousands who never saw a match nor felt the faintest interest in the antagonism of bowler and batsman were aware of him familiarly by repute. To the English public 'W. G.' was almost as well known as 'W. E. G.'; and, in the midst of the excitement over the first Home Rule Bill, a distinguished diplomatist observed that there was only one man more talked about in England than Gladstone, and that was Grace. This unique reputation will have to be considered when the social and moral history of the past fifty years comes to be written, for the investigator will be compelled to ascertain how it came about that one who never forced himself into publicity, except by his paramount skill in a game, should have held so high a place in popular regard.

HIS POPULARITY.

The explanation seems to be that he embodied in a particular way so much that appealed to his fellow-countrymen. Beyond all others, he stood out as the typical example of absolute supremacy in his own sphere. In the best sense he was an individual gifted with amazing aptitude, emerging from the middle classes to be foremost in a game dear to all ranks of English society. Whether sport was made of too much importance before the war is a question that need not be discussed just now. Given the conditions of sport, it is but a truism to say that, to all intent and purpose, Grace personified cricket to the whole Empire for successive generations of cricketers—he played with the grandsons of those who had called him champion, and could still merit that proud title. It was not only what he achieved, it was also the individuality of the man, his massive, unmistakably British personality, which exercised a spell over the crowd and caught the imagination of those who never saw him to such an extent that, in his own lifetime, he entered the ranks of traditional popular heroes. No official distinctions came to him. He was never nominated to the annual office of President of the M.C.C., who is the virtual head of English cricket; he was never even a member of the committee that forms the governing body of the game. All Grace's honours came to him from the public; and the testimonials collected for him gave substantial evidence of how large he loomed in general estimation.

It became a commercial enterprise to arrange for his appearance at such towns, for example, as Cork, Inverness, Aberdeen, Lincoln, Wakefield, Darlington, Durham and Exeter, where no crowds otherwise could be induced to watch cricket. He alone among Englishmen proved an attraction from the gate-money point of view, as lucrative as that which the Australians subsequently became. In Seventies, a newspaper observed that the clubs emptied and a stream of cabs dashed towards St. John's Wood when it was known that he was playing at Lord's. More than twenty years later, on his fiftieth birthday, twenty thousand people were packed round the same ground; excursion trains were run from the West of England; 'and, most to their annoyance, ladies and gentlemen, not in twos and threes but in hundreds, had to be turned away.' No other votary of any sport has even a tithe of the references to W. G. Grace that are to be found in the pages of 'Punch.'

It was appropriate that so many of the greatest achievements of 'The Old Man'—as he was familiarly called in his veteran days—should have been associated with the headquarters of the game in which he excelled. Countless are the occasions on which he descended the steps, first of the old, then of the new pavilion at Lord's, always to be greeted with acclamation, often with positive enthusiasm. Even to look at, Grace had no parallel. That huge, ponderous form, those tremendous arms—their hairy strength revealed by the upturned sleeves—the big, familiar head, invariably wearing a red and yellow cap, the swarthy complexion, the thick, black beard—later 'a sable silvered'—through which an Australian express bowler once sent a ball that literally shot to the boundary—all revealed a man physically somewhat apart from the type usually associated with cricket. So immensely strong was he that no one would have suspected that he went through life with only one lung.

STYLE OF PLAY.

When he reached the wicket and took guard, he invariably marked the spot on the ground with one of the bails. Then he would adjust his cap and take a careful look round, to ascertain the placing of the field before confronting the bowler. Naturally, as a veteran with increasing years and bulk, he leant more heavily on his bat, but in his prime his position was particularly easy. The weight of the body rested entirely on the right leg, the left foot being generally cocked up. He met every ball in the very centre of the bat, and whilst at the wicket inspired a curious confidence in his capacity to stay there. The late A. G. Steel—as great a master of the theory as of the practice of cricket—observed that it was waste of time on hard, dry wickets to put on fast bowlers when Grace was at his best. The runs that came from bowlers like Martin MacIntyre were astonishing; cuts, pushes through any number of short-legs, big drives and colossal leg-hits—all were alike to the great batsman. It was no less a person than Alfred Shaw who said of Grace: 'I put them where I like, and the big 'un puts them where he likes.' Yet this remark was made by the bowler who most frequently obtained his wicket, and was admitted by Grace himself to be the one he found most difficult to play.

Considering that he was such an aggressively rapid run-getter, it may seem surprising to assert that the chief characteristic of Grace's batting was his watchful defence. Nevertheless it is a fact that his magnificent punishing powers were only a superstructure on a foundation of solid impregnability. As a child, carefully coached, he was never allowed to hit at all until he had acquired complete defence. It was that reserve of protectiveness that stood him in such wonderful stead. Recollect how he, and he alone, systematically stopped the dangerous 'shooters' at Lord's in the 'Seventies, when Jem Mace, the pugilist, said he would rather stand up for ten rounds than keep wicket on that pitch. Grace had no pet stroke as other batsmen had. He was master of every stroke, and used the one best suited to the ball he was playing. He may not have had the wrist shots of Trumper, nor the elegance of Spooner, but he was more completely equipped with every conceivable means of baffling the bowler than any other cricketer who ever played. Ranjitsinhji has been compared to him; but the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar told the present writer that he only began where 'W. G.' left off, and he never batted on those baffling wickets on which the elder player made his reputation. A contribution of twenty on them was worth eighty made under modern conditions; yet Grace averaged fifty-nine runs per innings during his first ten seasons.

SELF-DENIAL AND CONSTANT PRACTICE.

No one else ever played the game with quite so much care. Other men went to the nets just to open their shoulders; Grace always batted there with the same thoroughness as if he were in the critical part of a match. Richard Daft considered that the two secrets of 'W. G.'s' success were his self-denial and his constant practice. Another point was his ability to come quickly to a decision. Only a very slow bowler ever found him in two minds. Watching the ball with absolute concentration, he instinctively settled how it should be played and then played it hard in the way he wished. It was not only what he did but how he did it, which made his batting so profoundly interesting to watch. His timing was admittedly perfect. So was his placing, which he himself attributed to playing so much against twenty-two's for the All England Eleven, though old men tell me he possessed this quality from the very outset of his career. 'He was strictly orthodox in his batting, improving and standardising (so to speak) the strokes of George Parr, Tom Hayward the elder, and Robert Carpenter.' There were great cricketers before W. G. Grace, and no doubt there will be others after him; but it was he who took the old-time game and by his surpassing prowess made it spectacular, therefore more widely popular, and personally caused most of the various developments which have crystallised into what is now known as first-class cricket. So far back as 1871, it was seriously proposed to alter the laws of cricket on his account, so baffling was the mastery he exhibited.

Moreover, he was endowed with abnormal power to resist fatigue. The longest day in the field or the longest innings left him fresh, until increasing bulk made running between the wickets an exhausting strain. True tales are told of his being up all night at the call of professional duty, and then making a huge score; of his rising before six a.m. to shoot or fish energetically before a long day's cricket; of his leaving a match at the Oval to win a sprint at the Crystal Palace. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that, in the earlier years of his supremacy, everything had to be run out. It was common, recently, to read that a batsman 'visibly tired as he approached his century'; he would have been more fatigued when getting fifty under the conditions prevailing when Grace made his first notable scores. But who ever saw Grace tired until he had passed the age of forty-five? It was this perennial faculty of endurance that assisted to make him so remarkable. Time after time we were informed that 'Grace was finished,' that 'he was done at last,' that 'even he could not be expected to go on for ever'; and shortly after he would play a succession of marvellous innings such as no other cricketer, young enough to be his son, could emulate.

THE MOTHER'S PREDICTION.

The legend runs that, when the mother of the Graces wrote to George Parr suggesting that her son E. M. should play for the All England Eleven, she added that she had a younger son who would be an even better bat because his defence was sounder. She it was who had taught all her boys; and tradition asserts she could field as smartly as a man, possessing an excellent return. Many now only in middle-age can remember the old lady, with her hair in ringlets, watching Gloucestershire matches, with her sons in the intervals hovering about her to hear pretty direct criticism of their form.

W. G. Grace did not have to wait long for recognition. Some weeks before his seventeenth birthday, in 1865, this bearded boy—for already he had a stubbly beard—was representing Gentlemen against Players. What he did for the amateurs may be gathered from the fact that, whereas from 1853 to 1865 they had not won once, from 1865 to 1880 they never lost a match to the professionals at the Oval and rarely elsewhere. The collective achievement of the Graces for Gloucestershire county cricket, from its inception until W. G. Grace severed his connexion towards the close of the century, is the most remarkable association of one family with a shire, more notable even than that of the Walkers with Middlesex. When the first test match in England was played against the Australians, all the three Graces were rightly chosen for our national eleven; and W. G. played a masterly innings of 152, surpassed by one run by his opponent and future friend the late W. L. Murdoch. First and last, he made far more than a hundred centuries, and he won the applause of players as well as that of the public.

As we turn over the pages of old cricket books or papers, traces can be found of that discussion which seems to have continued through the Seventies whenever two or three cricket-lovers were gathered together: Was Grace a good bowler? His fine results seem to answer that question in the affirmative, especially as they would have been far better had he been more ready to relinquish the ball. It seems to be forgotten that, in his early days, he bowled fast medium, with his arm as high as the law would then allow. His cunning slow bowling, which so often baffled batsmen because it looked as though the ball were going to do much more than it actually did, was a later development—another proof of the amazing pains he took with his cricket. That leg-ball, which occurred in every over, was a legacy from the time when his younger brother G. F. seemed able to catch well-nigh anything hit on the leg-side. Moreover, no one estimating W. G. Grace as a bowler should forget that he was entirely indifferent to what punishment was meted out to him, just as he was unperturbed when his county in its weakness lost an aggregate of matches greater in number than the victories acquired in its zenith. 'No one (it has been said) could ever bustle "W. G."' and he owed much to that imperturbability. Though he never for a moment took the game lightly, he never made it more than a game.

CRICKETING FAMILIES.

It is a curious fact that among all the famous families associated with the game, the Lytteltons, Walkers, Graces, Streets, Studds, Fords, etc., in no single case was the eldest brother the most distinguished cricketer, nor yet the best field. Owing to the length of his career, the pristine excellence of W. G. Grace in the field has been somewhat lost sight of. In his prime, he was regarded as quite the equal of either of his brothers in a department in which the latter were sensational; and, to the very end, if a ball came near his hand it seemed to stick in it. W. G. dropped uncommonly few catches, and he also possessed an uncultivated aptitude for keeping wicket. It was as a captain that he was least distinguished. He possessed many qualities that made for good leadership, such as not grumbling at the weakness of sides he had to direct, and always showing himself kind and encouraging to young players, while never abating his personal efforts, no matter how hopeless or how inevitably drawn a match might be. In those respects he set an admirable example. But, when he captained a team in the field, he did not avail himself of all the resources at his disposal nor sufficiently adapt his tactics to the exigencies of the moment. Hence it happened that another was occasionally selected to be captain, even when Grace was the strongest player on a representative side.

As a man, Grace inspired not only general popularity but actual affection among those who knew him well. He was completely free from affectation, and as much at ease among the highest and most notable as in his own family circle To the very end there lurked an attractive, almost boyish cheeriness in his nature. He loved a good joke, delighted in being with young people, was charming to children, and entered keenly into every sport or game in which he could join. It might be said that he was a burly Peter Pan, who never grew old in heart; and, to the last, he possessed that rather boisterous, obvious, hearty sense of rough fun associated traditionally with the yeomen of England in Plantagenet and Tudor times. His tastes, apart from a rubber, were all for out-of-door pursuits; not only cricket, but running—as a young man he won many races—beagling, shooting, fishing, bowls, and golf, which he called 'Scotch croquet.' All these gave him keen delight; and he was also an attentive student of contemporaneous form on the turf, though not often seen on a race-course. As a public speaker, he was the first to join in the perennial jest at his own quite unusual limitations. He could tell a good story cleverly in his broad, West-country accents, and was a capital listener, who often volunteered a dry observation redolent of natural humour. He never smoked; and nothing amused him more than the fruitless efforts of opposing unsophisticated cricketers to lure him into indiscretions at the luncheon table. Let it be added that he was exemplary in all the relationships of family life, that he possessed a host of friends, and that he was blessed with rude health and exuberant spirits.

HIS APPEAL TO STOP CRICKET FOR WAR.

His last two public appearances were among the most dignified of his career. At the dinner in commemoration of the centenary of Lords' cricket ground (1914), Mr. C. E. Green proposed his health as 'the greatest cricketer that ever lived or ever will live'; to which Grace replied very briefly, saying he considered county cricket as good as ever it was, but that match play was rather too slow. A couple of months later, patriotically moved, he came forward with an eloquent letter urging the community to stop cricket: 'war-time is no time for games.' His own time arrived all too soon; and it is certain that thousands, who never felt the crushing grip with which he shook hands, realised an irreparable gap when they learnt that he had gone. A light of the happy past has been extinguished amid the deepening gloom caused by the bravest and best giving their lives in the noblest cause. The death of W. G. Grace closes an epoch in the annals of our national game. It also coincides with the end of an epoch in our national history. What will be the result of the war upon our social life, it is too soon to say; but one thing is pretty clear, that the easy-going, pleasure-loving times in which games assumed such importance, and in which it was possible for a great perfarmer to attain such popular eminence are gone, if not for ever, at least for a period of which even the younger generation can hardly expect to see the end.

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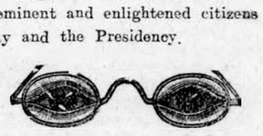
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